LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

The sooner Kentucky recognizes that God

is against slavery, and directing the agencies of the war and the feelings of the world to destroy it, the better for her. She cannot save it, but she may lose herself in trying it. If

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING n street, between Third and Fourth. Scription Prices—in Advance.—Daily Journal Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly, single copy; \$2 50—five more \$2.

oney sent in registered letters only at our risk,

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## PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

## AGENTS.

Caseyville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins. urry, Harrodsburg.
sylor, Columbia.
erndon, Mayslick.
W. T. Coulter, Elkton.
Fundford, Augusta.
B. M. Chambers, Georgetown.
Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkinshandler, Campbells- Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkinsville.

J. Edmiston, Crub Orchard, J. A. Richart, Owingsv.
Rev. Geo. S. Savage, Mil. J. L. Magee, Cynthiar
Thos R Taylor, Lewis

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

We republish from the Lexington Obver and Reporter a very full notice of Col. Wolford's speech in Lexington on Thursday last. All impartial accounts agree in representing the speech as not only manly and patriotic but statesmanlike in a high degree. It appears to have been an honest and noble exression of the views and sentiments of the Union men of this Commonwealth. We very much regret that we are unable to lay it entire before the public.

Certain expressions of the speech were evidently used without particular attention the Articles of War,-an unmindfulness for which the gallant speaker, as we understand, has been already placed under arrest As, however, Mr. Lincoln has freely permitted the officers of his own political complexion to mingle in the strife of politics, and to take part in the work of defaming as traitors all who disapprove the party measures of his administration, he can scarcely be so lacking in magnanimity as to lay a very heavy hand ion the only officer in the army who so far as we are aware has ventured to pay him back in his own coin, particularly when it is remembered that this officer is the pride of the service, that he spoke as a citizen of Mr. Lincoln as a chief magistrate, and that he spoke thus under circumstances of aggravation to which a true man however encompassed by the regulations of discipline could not be all insensible. Surely in a case like this something may be pardoned to the spirit of liberty in an army composed of American

mad asses.

atting Davis and his Cahinet to death

purported to be issued simply upon Colonel

must know, have been issued in the name and

entured cities or kill captured officers high

Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, and all

the other principal cities, taken from the

"every passion sleeps that could offend,"

lifeless dust. They say that they have hud-

where no Yankee will ever be able to find

d transportation to Nashville to-day.

Nashville to rejoin there companies.

Twenty-eight deserters, heavily ironed,

ere forwarded from the barracks-twenty-

Batteries A and D, of the 1st Ohio Light

rtillery, went south on the morning train,

ana volunteers, was arrested in Jeffersonville

L. Markum was arrested in the city yester-

day evening, charged with desertion. On his

person was found a commission, in his name,

as 1st lieutenant in one of the Middle Tennes-

h's resignation had been tendered to the Gov-

ernment and accepted. But two days ago he

thought that he was a deserter from an Ohio

regiment at the time he was commissioned by

Tennessee. His case will be fully investigat

ed in a few days. He is now enjoying a pe-

One hundred and forty-five recruits report

ed in the afternoon, as arriving from Harris-

burg, destined for Pennsylvania veteran regi-

We suppose that the grass will grow

again where Gen. Sherman's cavalry horses

as a deserter. He is now confined in the Mil-

itary Prison of this city.

Lindsley Hooker, of company D, 38th Indi-

six to Nashville, and two to Elizabethtown

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN,-Lieut,-Gen. Grant reached here from the front on Saturday, the 5th inst., and started for Washington at roon, on the 6th, by the mailboat. He arrived at the National Capital, had an interview with the President and Cabinet, went down to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, consulted with Gen. Meade, and ing. He has been assigned by the President | tice of shocking barbarities upon survivors. to the command of the armies of the The forged orders for burning the rebel capital months—whether soldiers or citizens—had a right to vote for the ticket." States Hallack is relieved from that rosition, and alloted to duty as chief of the staff of the army; Major-General the Mississippi, in place of Grant; and Major-General McPherson succeeds Sherman in the Department of the Tennessee, Brigadier- by the authority of Colonel Kilpatrick, But General W. F. Smith is promoted Major-Gen- the rebels knew that Kilpatrick was alive and be assigned to his command. It is said that | ter how numerous and how devilish the cal-Grant will concentrate all our Western umnies that might be spoken or written corps for a great and effective blow against him. the Mississippi Department. We earnestly hope that this will be done; we have so frequently pointed out the impolicy of scattering our strength, and it has been or low. Norfolk, Newbern, Port Royal, so frequently demonstrated by failures or reverses, that we confidently look forward for splendid results from the new order rebels, stand; and their people have never of things. The prestige of success is a been required, as the inhabitants of Carlisle, tower of strength to General Grant; he | Chambersburg, York, &c., were during Lee's has never made a failure yet where he has invasion of Pennsylvania, to purchase exbeen untrammelled by the orders of superiors, emption from destruction. The rebel papers and the fact that he comes back to the scene | boast of the indignities offered to the dead of his old and brilliant achievements will be | body of Col. Dalghren. Though with him hailed with delight by the thousands of veterans who are now thronging to the front and the rebels wreak their fiendish fury upon his tiently for the order to move forward. While | dled him away into an obscure spot of earth, everything betokens vigor, and a determination to use the entire power of the government and the energies of the nation to crush | young spirit, and even beneath rebel soil, the rebellion, the popular pulse throbs with | thrown upon him in hate and vengeance, he anxiety and the great heart of the na- will "sleep well," for, though his mortal frame tion beats with reanimated joy at the may reporse for the present in traitor earth, prospect of ending this terrible war and of a his winged soul is in the abiding-place of the cturn to the duties of peace and the occupa- brave, the true, and the good. No matter tions which have heretofore employed the | where he may be buried in Virginia soil, the time and rewarded the industry of those brave | old flag he so dearly loved will ere long cast men who have left all the comforts of home its holy shadow over him. and the delights of the family fireside to give their country. The impression cannot be avoided that General Halleck has proved incompetent for the mighty sphere of action | the regiments, reported their strength and desupon which he has been thrown, but no one can deny to him a sound theoretical knowledge of military science. In Indianapolis, and in the evening were foris new position, where his responsibilities will be more limited, we feel confident that

begging us to withdraw or modify the article we published on Mr. Wm. E. French. of Evansville, upon the occasion of his seeking to have the Louisville Journal excluded from the Evansville Reading Room. Mr. French should have counted the cost before he attempted to set a stigma upon us and our paper. He had better not think to play a twohanded game all by himself. He claims that he didn't introduce the resolution for the exdifference in principle between introducing a resolution and supporting it. If a man has supported a measure, he is engaged in a small prove that he wasn't the author of it. It won't pay for the wear and tear of shoe-

he will redeem his name and fame, and com

persate for former errors of omission and

commission. The prayers of the patriotic

everywhere will go up to the God of battles

tellect, and preserve the life of him who is

now the Lieutenant-General and commander

to nerve the arm, keep clear and bright the in-

deserved the severest rebuke for his attempt at the proscription of a paper that has done and is doing more for the Union than he and his whole radical tribe, we cheerfully say that he enjoys the reputation of being a man of strict personal integrity and a good citizen. We have not a word to say against him personally. Probably he would always serve the country truly if he knew how. We can the more readily forgive him for his infailure. "You little rascal!" exclaimed the Deacon to a vagabond boy, "and so you again where Gen. Sherman's cavalry are fishing on Sunday." "Well, Deacon, it trod in the great expedition, but it will is no matter, for I havn't caught anything." | ably be a considerable time first.

It appears from Richmond papers, A friend, for whose opinions we have that the rebel mind in that city is in a terrible | much respect, thinks we were wrong in adstate of excitement in regard to raids. Col vising, that, while so many Federal prison-Kilpatrick's advance to the very suburbs of ers are retained by the rebels with no prosrebel capital has created great and per- pect of exchange, Gen. Lee's son should be manent alarm. The Richmond Examiner among the rebel prisoners retained by us. We, insists that all Federal "raiders" hereafter on the contrary, are entirely confident that shall be put immediately to death. The rebel | we were right. Our advice was prompted by authorities can hardly be insane enough to no unkind feeling toward either young Lee carry cut the devilish suggestion. The system of raids began with the rebels, and for doubt, are honorable and good men. We months they had the game all to themselves They are making raids now wherever they can muster the necessary means. From the beginning up to this time, they have made three raids where the Federals have made subject only to the best treatment so long as one, and they are still keeping up that proon. Raids are the sword, shield, and ment, tends more strongly than almost anyeast-plate of the rebellion. In view of notorious facts, the talk of the rebel organs about hanging all raiders is monstrous. It is as little worthy of regard as the ravings and cursings and gibberings in a madhouse. If the rebels are determined to hang all the raiders they catch, let them begin. In that case, the necks of a good many rebels will

Flynn, should be shot in retaliation for the probably be elongated in the next few execution of two rebel spies. Those devoted months, and the faces of all the rest. We officers, deeming their last hour near, wrote love mercy, but God's providence teaches the affectionate and affecting farewell letters to . their families. And they would have sunk A cry of wrath is raised at Richmond be- into bloody graves but for a notification from ause Kilpatrick's forces, in their approach to the Federal Government to the Rebel Govthat city, seized rebel horses and destroyed ernment, that Fitzbugh Lee and another rebel officer would undergo exactly the same fate rebel mills. Surely rebel indignation at the as the two Federal officers. Undoubtedly the ture of an enemy's horses, uttered by administration at Richmond were strongly in those, who, a few weeks ago, got up a tremendous ovation to John Morgan, is too ri-diculous and preposterous even to be laughed favor of executing the Federal officers, be the consequences what they might, but they Morgan and Forrest and Champ Fergudered not exasperate Gen. Lee, and, to his son and other rebel guerilla chiefs were the great initiators and establishers of the system a Roman father. If the rebels had executed the two Federal officers to avenge of "horse-stealing," as the Richmond rebels now call it, in this war. There's no doubt the death of the spies, and the Federals had then executed two rebel officers to that more than half of the horses in the rebel avenge the two Federal officers, the butchery service are "stolen" ones. Unquestionably Col. wouldn't have stopped there, and Heaven Kilpatrick destroyed the grain-mills that he only knows where it would have stopped, or found in his progress, for they were in the vicinity of the rebel army, and that army drew whether it would have stopped at all. Unquestionably our possession of young Lea from them a large portion of its supplies. saved North and South from the most appal-Not to have destroyed them would have been a military blunder and crime. The destrucling horrors. And black horrors are still imminent. If, then, the detention of General tion was in the strictest accordance with the rules of war. It was as legitimate Lee's son promises to keep down the spirit of rebel atrocity and to lessen or destroy the as any means whatever of cutting off chances of the universal butchery of prisoners, rebel supplies. The mills and manufacturing establishments, that John Morgan a result which many things have of late seemed to forebode, is not his retention refound in his grand raid through Indiana and quired by every consideration of humanity, Ohio were in the neighborhood of no Federal army, yet, whenever he came to one, he debenevolence, justice, and mercy? manded of its. proprietor a heavy amount of The journals of Nashville concur in cash as a condition of sparing it, and, in every holding up the late election in Tennessee as case where the money wasn't forthcoming,

a miserable sham. This remarkable concurhe ruthlessly spplied the torch. Yet, while rence itself speaks damning volumes against he is feted and courted by the press and peothe proceeding. ple of Richmond and honored and promoted The Nashville Union, in an article entitled by the rebel Government, a fierce howl goes "CHEATING OURSELVES," says: orth from the dog-throats of the Richmond We might as well speak out plainly, and confess to the world, that what was called an Editors, that the taking of horses and the burning of mills by Federal raiders are deeds worthy of death, and, that the very act of engaging in raids should and must be punished with bullet or rope. There is no more

or his distinguished father; both, we have no

would not have young Lee retained from any

tions that influence us are those of humanity

We believe that his detention as a hostage,

there is no provocation to a different treat-

thing else could to keep the rebel authorities

from executing the dreadful threats which

they are continually making in regard to the

thousands of our poor fellows in their horrid

n, Saturday, at least so far as Nashvill is concerned, was a serious farce. And i would be well if those in authority would observe a like candor, and thereby save scandal to the government, or least to this administration. Very few of the original Union men voted at all, for they had warning in advance that founds in the content of the cont reason in the rebel leaders than in so many mad asses.

Col. Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, was killed in Kilpatrick's expedition. The Richmond organs publish documents, which they say were found upon his person, ordering that Richmond, if taken, should be burned, and the devil by adopting his programme. In a public meeting called "uncondition Union," it had been announced by the Mayor of the city, as reported by a city page. Potomac, consulted with Gen. Meade, and left Washington on his return Friday evening, and may be expected here to-day, perhaps in time to take the morning cars for Nashville. He resisted all importunities to be feasted and feted at Washington, and, with the determination to use despatch, will be man's pocket isn't half so atrocious as stuffing with his command again in about ten days after he left it. This looks well and promisdectrine, by joining in a declaration, that "all persons who had been in the county six

A meeting which ratified the caucus nominations, Thursday night, immediately pre-ceding the election, appointed a committee to accertain who are entitled to vote at the Dahlgren's own authority; but he was only a subordinate officer of the expedition. Such orders, if issued at all, would, as everybody coming election, and to instruct the Judges ordingly! Did ever a Vigilance Commit tee seame more authority than this meeting? By Friday evening, though no publication had been made, it was well understood that soldiers and Government military employes would be permitted to vote if they had been of poor Dahlgren were forever mute, no matin the county six months. On being satis-fied of this, many citizens who had a perfect right to vote, and were willing to submit even to what they regarded unreasonable and rary conditions, to participate in an elec-bona fide, declared they could not think policy of the Federal Government to burn of taking part in a pretence so absur respect withheld them from the polls.

The Nashville Despatch, drawing it as mile as possible, says: The election yesterday went off quietly, few errous being about the polls besides the udges, clerks, candidates, and the committees appointed to "watch traitors." Some few ons offered to vote on the amnesty one charred to vote on the amnesty oath, on being refused, they quietly left the s. A large number of soldiers and Govern temployes voted, the question gently put to them being—"flave you been e six months?" or "How long have you have?" In most of the wards the oat prescribed by Governor Johnson was read to the voter; in one ward, the judge, after re-questing the voter to hold up his right hand, said, "Have you read, or heard read, the oath cribed by Governor Johnson, and are you ing to subscribe to it?" Answering in the sfirmative, his vote was received. Among the voters were members of regiments from Indians, and other States, but chiefly the 18th Michigan, the Invalid Corps, and inmutes of Government employes were well sented, large numbers voting in all the one of whom, after quarrelling some time, struck the other in the face. The fuss was soon stopped by Marshal Steele and Lieut. Kelly, who happened to be there at the time

In view of the result thus faintly confessed by one of Andrew Johnson's ewn organs, the parture of troops was quite lively in the city Editor of the Press, a Tennesseean who stood vesterday. The detachments, and most of firm against all the threats and blandishments of secession, exclaims: What a commentary! The noble and gen-Ninety recruits arrived in the morning from

erous cons of Tennessee for long, long years have not been permitted to say whether God or Basi should rule ever them, and when this priceless privilege is believed to be within their reach, which they would welcome as a blessing from heaven, this is the result. warded to their regiments in the field. In all, fifty-two convalescents were receiv ed from various points. They will be placed on light duty until they are restored to health

Such is the mockery of law and justice and and strength, when they will be returned to public decency whereby Mr. Lincoln is abolisbing slavery in the Southern States as a Two hundred recruits reported as arriving from Columbus Ohio. They will be furnishthe veins of every manly patriot in the land. One hundred and fifteen men who had been on duty as convalescents, were sent to

The Louisville Journal and kindred preended loyal papers bave been very earnest in heir abuse of the President, for the repulse Federal troops received in Florida. All ac-counts agree that the President knew nothing of Gen. Gilmore's expedition there, and that had nothing whatever to do with the advance of the troops beyond Jacksonville

All accounts don't agree that the President had nothing to do with the advance of the troops beyond Jacksonville. Some accounts hold him responsible for the whole expedition. We have expressly said that we didn't know who was responsible. We have not charged the responsibility upon either Lincolp, Halleck, Stanton, Gilmore, or Seymour, see regiments. Also, papers showing that All we have claimed to know is that there was a blunder. And no doubt the Commonwealth knows quite as little about the matter enlisted in one of the companies of the 8th | as we do.

Kentucky Infantry. As soon as he received his bounty, he -deserted the service. It is who strongly and openly advocate amalga-mation. We have no doubt that every such

Which is preferable, a fanatical theory, or an abominable practice?—Madison Courier. We don't know exactly who they are that actise amalgamation so extensively in the South. We have thousands of Northern immigrants among us, and it is observable that declare themselves loyal, in the power of the nost of the yellow children talk through their

own armies than those of the rebels.

One of the abolitionists elected at the Tennessee election the other day is a Mr. Thos. McCarty, an ex-rebel or a double rebel, who

ublished the following card in the Nashville Daily Gazette of the 23d of April, 1861: FIREMEN TO ARMS! Members of the old Volunteer Fire Departnt of Nashville are invited to assem-at the Hall of Broad Street Company, 2, this (Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock),

for the purpose of organizing a military company to co-operate with the Tennessee company to co-operate with the remnesses soldiery in defence of the South. The cause which now calls to arms the sons of the South is just and glorious, and none more fully appreciate the incentive, none are more willing to bare their bosoms to the dangers and privations of war, than the no-ble firemen of this city, who have been so thoroughly initiated in the hardships of opposing the dread fire king. This invita-tion to aid in subduing a more formidable enemy, is extended to all those who have red with our late daring band of volun-When the Union army took possession of

The Confederate Government ordered that two of our officers in their hands, Sawyer and of Mr. Lincoln in the Southern States. Mr. Michael Hahn, who under the same sway and by the like means has just been elected Govrnor of Louisiana, is a man of the same de-1861, presented at the request of the ladies of New Orleans a stand of colors to the Calhoun Guards+a company of rebel soldiers. bonor, he was more an American father than | And so it goes. In Mr. Lincoln's estimation, abditionism works absolution from all crimes, while opposition to abolitionism works the forfeiture of all virtues. If a rebel will swear to be an abolitionist, Mr. Lincoln pardons and enfranchises him, though like the rebel Gantt he has murdered Union men on account of their Unionism and has boasted of the crime; but, if a Union man will not swear to be an abolitionist, Mr. Lincoln sendared and suffered all for his country.

ARRIVAL OF VETERANS .- Eighty-two men of the 8th Wisconsin battery have re-enlisted and are en route for home. They arrived in the city yesterday morning, and go North to-

The veteran 19th Ohio regiment, Colonel C. F. Manderson commanding, is-just returning to the front. It numbers three hundred and seventy men-soldiers bronzed by many camaigns in the field. The regiment leaves for few days. Also, returning to the front is the old 5th Connecticut. It numbers two hundred and seventy-four veterans. The regiment is commanded by Colonel W. Packett, and the in many of the sanguinary battles fought by that hero and gallant chieftain George B. Mc-Clellan. The regiment will be filled to the maximum number by recruits now volunteering in the State.

From the front, homeward bound, we have the sturdy old 36th Ohio, counting three hundred and thirty men, in command of Colonel Duvall. Their colors have stood the fire and smoke of many battles, and though tattered and war-worn now, they are the proud emblems of victory and gallant deeds-sacred to emory and to fame. The regiment proceeds

named Benjamin Arthur, Leonidas Bouris, and John K. Morris, of company A, 5th Ohio cavalry, went outside the Federal pickets. near Huntsville, Alabama, to visit several ly threw them with dirt. After digging down, they found the neighbor they learned the facts connected with their death as above stated. One hundred and thirty-five dollars was taken from one of the young men. All three of the young men were residents of Clermont county, Ohio.

The true friends of the Army and the country will be glad to learn that Major-Generals Crittenden and McCook, having been triumphantly acquitted of charges upon which they should never have been tried, have been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General for duty, and expect to be assigned to command immediately. During their suspension from service in the Army of the Cumberland, battles have been fought, in scorn. which their genius and chivalry might have

We don't complain that too many officers are tried, but only that those who are tried sappen generally to be the wrong ones.

We have been advised to be careful lest ome of the things we publish may irritate the rebels. Like old Abe, we are "reminded of a story." A few jolly fellows were caronsiug at a tavern, and, a little after midnight, one of them, who had a cross wife, was advised to go home, lest the spouse should be mad at him. Oh never mind, said he, I'll stay an hour or two longer, for she's as mad as she can be already.

The rebel Congress has appointed the of the value of Mr. Memminger's currency will be "repudiated." The other two-thirds will soon share the same fate. This is a part of the rebel system of confiscation. Don't the poor rebels begin to think that they are likely to suffer a great deal more from Confederate than from Federal confiscation?

Lieut. Maury is still in England, writing busily and malignantly against the Fed- ern independence, if we believed it probable eral Government, to which, throughout the greater part of his life, he has been indebted for the clothes upon his back, the leather upon means of reconstructing the Union. The thing for his poor crippled mird, it has to go on been "lame of a leg" for many years, and as But, with all the numerous incentives and crutches.

patrick, destroyed, in his late bold raid, a considerable portion of the railroad between Richmond and Lee's army. The Richmond Whig of the 9th ult. says it will take one week more to rebuild it. Can't General Kil., about the close of the said week, demolish i again for another fortnight?

Having passed through our city from Washington, Gen. Grant is on his way to the unit. We suppose there is no person of infront to turn over his late command, the ommand of the armies in the Southwest, to Gen. Wm. T. Sherman. It is a lofty position that the gallant Sherman is about to take, but he has nobly fought his way up to it. His vast energies will now have full play.

\*Apologies are offered for the conduct of the War Department in withholding from the public more than ten months the Court of Inquiry's verdict acquitting Gen. Buell. We guess that if the verdict had been one of condemnation, the Department wouldn't have kept it back long enough to make any apology necessary. It is now stated that all our troops in

North Carolina are besieged in fortified places. What good have they accomplished by partially overrunning the State? Are not nearly all the citizens, whom they induced to

Our Lord had an ill opinion of whited sepulchres, and, according to our observation ed a great deal better in scattering their of things at Washington, some whited houses it-ay, go down into a grave that will never

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

ture of "V.," is published in our paper of today. Though some of its thoughts must be odious to every right-thinking patriot, it is a writer is a terrible little rebel, but she has the dawn of the next birth day of American grace and loveliness and talent and genius. independence. At any rate, if it cannot be less opposed to the South than we are. We tal means. War is the only carthly agency have probably wished still oftener that the | by which, under the circumstances that now to the great cause of human freedom upon this a fearful, an appalling agency, and, after ali, continent and upon all continents. Our cor- it may fail, but, in view of the infinite good respondent thinks, that if, in the beginning to be won and the infinite evil to be averted, of the rebellion, we had given our influence | it is assuredly worth the trial. Bloodshed is in favor of the annexation of Kentucky to a terrible thing, but the blood poured from the South, we could have accomplished the the hearts of patriots in battle sinks not into object, and she asks whether such a combina- the ground. It rises to heaven and falls back tion would not have forced a compromise from | in fertilizing showers to brighten the verdure the North. No, certainly not. Our State of the land of their love. would in that case have been the battle-ground of the hostile sections as long as a cow or a Tennessee, this man turned abolitionist; and sheep or a pig or a chicken or an ear of corn now his fellow-citizens who have remained or a blade of grass could have been found uptrue to the Union throughout all vicissitudes on her soil. She would long since have been are not held sufficiently loyal to vote at an as desolate as the sites of Sodom and Gomorelection whereat he is a favored candidate! rah. Fire and sulphur would have fallen up-This is but a specimen of the intolerable and on her, not from heaven, but from the burstous oppression which marks the sway ing war-clouds of earth. If she had gone into proximity to the Federal States be in a worse condition than the South, though worse seems hardly conceivable. Throughout all her limits, scription, having on the 29th of May, an unpitying conscription would force into the army all boys and men between the ages of sixteen and fifty, our currency would go at three or two and a half cents in the dollar, flour would sell at two hundred and fifty dollars a barrel, beef and bacon at two dollars a true to itself, and our people resolve patriotipound, and all the other necessaries of life in | cally to stand by the public credit and uphold proportion. The gaunt and borrid spectre of famine would glare with sunken and blood- in our large cities tend to render them selfish. shot eyes through every door and window. Let our correspondent contemplate the controst at this time between the condition of of peace, the rich will fasten like harpies on Kentucky and that of the rebel States, and fervently thank God upon her knees, not that | Christian charity and the golden rule which tences and disfranchises him, though he has the South suffers, but that Kentucky is for teaches us to fergive our debtors as the most part prosperous.

ent's letter, in which she likers us to an eagle her and yearned to save her, "but she would

Because we loved her, we opposed with our whole strength the ipsane and dreadful series of measures, by which she rendered inevitable the fate under which she is now writhing and groaning and agonizing. If we had possessed the strength of a god, we would have given it all to the momentous work of opposing those measures. We did lady acquaintances. During the evening not dare to go so far in any blind and reckthey were pounced upon by a detachment less and mad devotion to the gratification of the passions of the South as to favor or tol all into a well, and covered them up erate the breaking up of this mighty Rewith about twelve feet of earth. After two public, the noblest government of all time. We days' absence, a force went out in search | should have felt as guilty is doing so and of them, and found a well partially filled as worthy of heaven's curse as he who sacrilegiously looked into the arkof the Lord. For bodies of all three young men and from a the sake of the South, for the sake of the North, for the sake of the cirilized world, for the sake of mankind throughout all the coming ages of the earth, we desired to keep undestroyed, unbroken, the awfil boon bequeathed to us by our stern and glorious old fathers. and, through us, to the rest of their posterity. Through nearly a century of calm and storm the boon came down to us unimpaired, and, if we were now to let it be shivered and shattered and annihilated, if we were to suffer it to be cut off from the future generations of men for for us, we should stand forever in the memories of our race, the blastel and blackened

monuments of the fiercest and bitterest human While our fair correspondent talks clowingly of eagles, let her think of the greatest eagle of all the earth, the American Eagle, the proud bird that sis upon our country's banner with the thunderbolts clasped in his "hooked hands," beneath whose broad and pretecting wings our nation has flourished and prospered, as no nation ever flourished and prospered before. He isan eagle that no harnies South or North, donestic or foreign, should ever be allowed to plack. If the rebellion prevail, he will be not only plucked, but severed into bleeding and quivering fragments. The European despotisms have often grown pale and dumb before him, and tremblingly stood aloof from the thunder of his reak, the lightning of his eye, and the rst of April as the day on which one-third stormy clangor of his wings, and let him not now be betrayed, our glorious bird of the sun, and gale, stripped of his glorious plumage, to the owls, the kites, the jays, the daws Perhaps to save the terrible flow of blood,

and to bush the wild cries and wailings

them except in the restoration of the Union.

This is their first hope, their last hope, their

only hope. Let that hope perish, and the

whole Federal Government will perish with

more give up its dead.

throughout the land, we might be willing that peace should be made upon the basis of Southor even possible that the two sections could live side by side in peace as separate powers, and, that both would not be speedily subdivided into batches of inferior nationalities. provocations to strife, growing out of slavery. conflicting tariffs, the navigation of the Mississippi, &c., the two, if neither should subdivide, could not remain at peace three months. No, in less than that time, if Kentucky should go with the South, the bale-fires of war would blaze along the whole extent of the Ohio river, and, if she should go with the North, they would blaze along the whole of the dividing line and on both sides of it, wherever it might be. But neither the North nor the South would remain for any length of time a telligence in the country who doesn't know, that, if the South were permitted to go off, the North, the Centre, and the Northwest, would at once fly in pieces, God knows how many. The South knows this, and proclaim: it, and exults at it, not seeming to realize that she herself, with a nationality founded on and growing out of the very principle of the right of secession and disruption, would be in the same unutterably miserable condition. But take the admissions and boasts of the South as to what would befal the States now loyal to the Federal Government. They would, as we have said and as the rebels say, burst apart into an indefinite number of fragments. Hence, the people of the loyal States, in fighting for restoration, are fighting as much in self-defence, fighting as much for political existence, as the South claims to be. There is no self-defence for

Our correspondent may be disposed to ask | Samuel W. Bobertson was captured by us, as thousands have done, whether we sup- a Federal scout on Thursday last, taken to pose that the Union can be restored by war. Yes, we fully believe, that, by a war conducted upon wise principles and prosecuted vigorously, the Union could be virtually beautiful and eloquent production. The restored before the Eastern sky will redden in lost no opportunity to give timely intelli-She says she has often wished that we were restored by war, it can be restored by no mor- last summer, and in every way that he dared South were less opposed than it is to us and | exist, restoration is even possible. It is indeed | and speaks of his poorer neighbors as "one of the rebellion, he pitched in strong to get "his rights," and it is hoped that he is now in a fair way to get them.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW .-- We regret o see that in the Congressional maelstromthe proposition for the enactment of a nation. al bankrupt law has been lost sight of. The eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, in defining the have him hung in Chattanooga. Whether owers of Congress, places, as the fourth of Mr. Robertson will get "his rights" in the eighteen clauses, the establishment of a uni- way indicated by the scout depends upon the rebellion, she would now, from her close form rule of naturalization and uniform laws whether proof can be brought of the several on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the crimes with which he is charged to have com- country's sake, let them have him. Away United States. This power has never been | mitted both prior and subsequent to his taking | from them, he is lost. Away from him, they exercised but twice, in 1800 and 1841, and the laws then made were not in operation more | tillation in his case is his brutal attempt to than two years. We are hopeful that our na- murder Mr. Sawyer, a Union schoolmaster tional finances will survive the terrible ordeal over in the valley. through which the civil war is carrying them, and this can be accomplished if the nation is it. But the gigantic speculations of capitalists and it is to be feared, that during the inevitable revulsion which must follow the advent the poorer classes, and all the instincts of we would have our debts for-It is a powerful passage of our correspond- given, will be forgotten. It must necessarily follow, in the equalization of ex-

making his eyry upon the topmost rock of changes and the restoration of the balance of this goodly land, received with love, cherished | commercial power, that private property will with kindness, and watched with admiration, suffer, though the national credit may remain but turning at last to bid athunder bolt de- unimpaired. In the midst of such a storm, stroy the fair birth-place of his fame; but we sweeping remorselessly over the face of our do not recognize its justice Would to God | country, the large craft may outride the temthat the South, which we so learly loved, had | pest in safety, while the lighter ones must heeded our earnest, solemn, and timely coun- founder, unless there is a general chart by Nashville to-day. Recruits will follow in a sels. We exhorted her, we implored her, we which they may be steered to a haven of se-side of the river, to be furnished secure quarwarned her, when we saw the dark and awful | curity. For the purposes of ocean navigafuture, upon which she seemed rushing, as | tion, we have all the talent of astronomers, plainly as we ever saw a lurid cloud in | the experience of navigators, and the science heaven. We loved the people of the South of meteorologists, to give us authentic surveys. deadly rattle of its musketry has been heard most devotedly and with resson. We always which are recognized throughout the world as found them warm-hearted, hospitable, chival- the means of safety. Chronometers are se rous, and generous. We never went among | with the greatest precision by some standard them without meeting it every city and authority, and every precaution is taken to town and village a crowd assembled to do us avoid shipwreck on rocks or shoals should honor, and without being received in a spirit storms arise. But upon the great ocean of of cordiality and enthusiesm, which, how- tusiness life there has been a strange and fatal ever undeserved, was not unappreciated. We disinclination to provide similar safeguards. still look back upon all our tours and sojourn- If we have ventures forth at sea, Shakspeare ings in the South as green and flowery has well described how the better part of our spots, islanded in the sea of years. We loved affections would be with our hopes abroad:

I should be still
Plucking the grass to know where sits the wind;
Perring in maps for ports, and piers, and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Bisfortures to my ventures, out of doubt
Would make me ead.

uid make me sad.

My wind, cooling my broth, wid blow me to an agre, when I thought hat harm a wind too great might of at sea trid not see the sandy hour-glass run to the see my wealthy Androw dock d in sand, deem my wealthy Androw dock d in sand, I should think to a discern dock din sauu, discern weathy Andrew dock din sauu, ling her high top lower than her ribs kiss her burial. Should I go to church, ad see the holy editice of stone, ad not bethink me straight of dangerous rowhich touching but my gentle vessel's side (ould scatter all her spices on the stream, arobe the roaring waters with my silks, it din a word, but even now with this and now with nothing.

tended toward the ventures in the world of business and traffic. There are many who consult the barometer of coming events, and prognosticate tremendous revulsions, grand floods, fearful collapses, tornadoes, hurricanes, quicksands, and sunken rocks. Is it not the part of caution to prepare for these? If they come, the innocent will suffer with the most daring speculators, and when the hurtling storm breaks over us; when lightnings flash and thunders rend the skies: when the mad. yeasty waves yawn to engulf all, are we to e lett without a beacon light to guide us or a harbor of refage into which we may steer to take a new departure when the crash is over? A bankrupt law is a measure peculiarly intended for the relief of the unfortunate, for it should be so carefully guarded as not to per mit fraud to avail itself of its provision Some object to legislation at this time, because will relieve the Southern debtors to the North when the rebellion is subdued, but as they are all bankrupt long ago we do not see why such considerations should influence the action of Congress. Besides if the general principle is humane and right, it should not be rejected, because there may he exceptional cases under it, where a credi tor will lose a claim that he might eventually recover by keeping his debtor in a state lightenment of the age has provided general bankrupt laws in all other commercial nations, but under the provisions of our various State codes, an unfortunate may be restricted will not protect him when away from home. When the sky was clear, and favoring breezes fanned the sails of our commerce, we advocated a Bankrupt Law as an act of just policy; now, when there are forebodings of storm, and some, whose acoustic properties are sharpened by anxiety, think they hear the premonitions of an advancing crash, we are more than ever favorable to the passage by Congress of a bill, which, should these presages prove correct will afford the safest subsequent remedy and provide the surest means for the restoration of commercial confidence, the relief of individual distress, and the renewal of that prosperity which we enjoyed in the palmy days

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN The heart of every Kentuckian will swell with pride when he reads the announcement which was telegraphed here yesterday that Gen. Crittenden has been found free from all blame as to his conduct in the battle of Chickamange, and that the Commission justifies his going into Chattanooga on the grounds that all his command had been transferred to other Generals in the course of the action, and that consequently he did nothing but his duty in reporting to General Rosecrans in person. Broad, full, and ample as is this vindication of the brave and whole-souled soldier, it does not reach the whole truth, for it is of record that he was ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to report to him when his last division was sent to the extreme left to support the glorious stand which the chivalric Thomas was making against overwhelming numbers. Gen. Crittenden has been ordered to report to Adjutant-General Thomas, and we hope it will not be long before his clarion voice will lend inspiration to his men, and his meteor sword flash defiance to the enemies of the honored flag in whose support he has so often

ated upon saddles of fat venison and fat muton. Now a good many of them are almost sharp-bitten enough to eat the old saddles

For If the Army of the Potomac would nly advance as rapidly as it has caused gold Jeff Davis hasn't much reason to regret the running away of Lis coachman. His

Chattanooga and placed in the military prison there. The Gazette says, though occupying a prominent position over in Sequatchie valley, by virtue of his wealth, he has gence of the movements of our troops to the enemy, notwithstanding he took the oath extend aid and comfort to the rebels. He helieves himself to be of the salt of the earth, gallus fellows," whose word is on no account to be considered of any value when it is spoken against a gentleman. At the outbreak

While his captor was bringing him in, a small squad of Union men, who had been lying out through the machinations of Sam, and others of his stripe, undertook to take him away from the scout, and hang him. It is said that his appeal to the "one gallus fet lows," to spare his life, was decidely eloquent. But it would have been ineffectual, had not the scout told them that it would be better to the oath. Among other things that need ven- are lost.

BARBACKS NEWS .- The 19th Ohio and 5th Connecticut veteran regiments left for Nashville yesterday, on the morning train. The 42d Indiana, two hundred and fifty men, en- far the truth of the allegation is borne out by listed as veteran soldiers, arrived from Indianapolis yesterday, on their return to the front. A large number of recruits were ob- of the various States under these calls: tained by the regiment during their thirty days furlough at home. They will be for-The receipts at the barracks were light yes-

warded to the regiment in a few days. terday, twenty-three convalescents, from various points, being the only new additions to the rolls. John P. Russ, company K, 22d Kentucky,

Wm. Moulton, company M, 11th Kentucky cavalry, and Lemuel Younger, company 5th Kentucky infantry, were arrested in the city as deserters. Lemuel Hand, company B, 30th Indiana volunteers, was found in Jeffersonville without proper papers to show why he was absent from his regiment, and was arrested by the guard and transferred to this ters in prison.

Two hundred and fifty convalescents were forwarded to Nashville, and twelve to Lex-

A guard was furnished to conduct four deerters to Cairo and two to Nashville.

Lieutenant-General Grant arrived on the mailboat from Cincinnati, yesterday morning, direct from Washington. He did not stop to rest in the city, but left for the front on the seven o'clock train for Nashville. Since the commencement of his journey to Washington, over a week ago, he has been on | Maine of 4,300, Wisconsin of over 10,000, the constant go, and though worn out with Iowa of 7,000, Michigan of 10,000, Maryland travel and loss of sleep, he hurries to the front, to perfect the arrangements for the gigantic 1,200, New Hampshire of nearly 2,000, movements in progress. We understand his Rhode Island of 453, Minnesota of 2,400, headquarters in the field, will be established Kansas of 2,000, and Delaware of 947. at Culpepper Court-House, Virginia. Gen. Of all the States, Missouri alone makes Sherman is expected to arrive here in a few a better "showing" than Kentucky, as she days and assume command of the Military | is 3,700 ahead of her quota on the basis of her | welfare of the country, in his opinion, de-Division of the Mississippi. He, perhaps, will meet Gen. Grant in this city, on the return of the brand of delinquency placed upon our the latter to Washington and his headquarters State, when it is thus shown that we are in Virginia.

not had their populations depleted by enlist-The rebels returned only 600 prisoners for ments in the rebel army or by our expatria-Butler. These numbers are in the exact pro-portion which the Richmond Dispatches's argraphic news on Monday said: "A draft will atened would be adopted by the rebel go

Gen. Wadsworth has gone to Fort Monroe with orders to suspend further exchanges on Gen. Butler's plan. Under that arrangement, we are getting only seventy-five of our prisoners for one hundred rebels.

The paragraphs above are from the despatchgated even at the expense of blood. If the es that came yesterday. If, in making exher sister States in activity of enrolment, and, us in the manner stated, it is certainly high if she has not done so, every call made upon time for the exchanges to be stopped. Ganeral Butler has been generally regarded as a her by the War Department will be promptly shrewd man, whatever else he might or might filled. But we most seriously object to having not be. Did he make an arrangement that slurs cast upon her by papers in States which afforded the rebels a pretext for releasing only most evidently have not done their duty. We three-fourths of the number of prisoners reare not disposed to be continually arraigned leased by us?

before irresponsible tribunals on charges fabricated by meddlesome and mischievous corre-The rebels need not hope for a recog nition of their independence from any change gating misrepresentations one day for the of administration in the United States. No purpose apparently of making canting re in November, he will be under an inexora tractions in the next. If the hints and innendoes come from official sources in Washble necessity of encouraging or countenancing ington they are shameful, and if they have no peace except upon the basis of the restorabeen hatched in the brain of scribblers they

Rey Gen. Rosecrans, it is said, has ordered that there shall be no religious meetings in his department unless those attending take the oath of allegiance. He is no doubt afraid that rebel prayers might pluck down curses

upon the land. Harpers' Weekly says that "the man who plants a birch tree near a schoolhouse little knows what he is conferring on posterity." He probably means "posterity's poste-

Our people pampered the live body of mistake about the despatch, and deny that Bramlette can have taken any such position as is attributed to him.—Telegraph. Basil Duke while the rebels were mutilating and otherwise outraging the corpse of Col.

Mr. Prentice:

Although I am a rebel and have been with
the South heart and hand since it first rose
in proud defiance to oppression, yet I am
your friend. I have often wished that you
were less opposed to the South and had advocated the annexation of the Western to the
Southern States in the beginning of the rebellion. Your powerful influence could have
seconnlished this, and would not this year. accomplished this, and would not this vast combination have forced a compromise from the North? You have proven yourself a brave man, and I know you cannot but ad-mire the determination and valor of the Southern troops. I think you have a kind heart and centerous spirit, you therefore reheart and generous spirit; you therefore re member the noble principle on which the South began, releasing the many officers who surrendered at Fort Sumpter after the most courteous attentions. How did the North return the favor then shown to their officers. To our beloved Gen. Buckner they gave a dungeon and threatened his life though a pri oner! I think he did the noblest deed the as nals of the war can show at Fort Donelson, and that at least should have entitled him to the respect of a brave people. I wonder why you do not admire our gloriou General Morgan. I know that old mer who are bundled up with rheumatic pains and nervous eld ladies have a "holy hor ror" of "St. John of the Confederacy," but thought you had more spirit in you than not to admire such a dashing hero.

When I was a child I never would listen to a word said against you when the Whiga and Democrats fought for supremacy and you were my Whig hero. I thought then I never my many acro. I thought then I never would marry any one who was not so great a men as George D. Prentice, the poet and politician. I still like you, partly for unforgotton kindnesses to me and admire you for the genius time only brightens. But I cannot but think of you as an eagle who chose his eyry on the topmost rock of a country that received him with love, cherished him with kindness, and watched him with admiration; but the eagle, whose lightest pinion was a souvenir, whose storm-beaten breast was their honored shield from many an evil, and for whom meny a sweet flower blossomed in that whom many a sweet flower blossomed in that rateful country, and many a star sang a pea d a thunderbolt destroy the fair birthplac

tion and comment, for, unlike other modern poets, you have not the "antiquestring" re-signed, and I only wish to let you know I think of you "kindly and gently," and breathe these feelings as the violet its perfume, con-

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864. We suppose that Col. Wolford, being

military officer, may have technically vio-

lated the articles of war in speaking as he did at Lexington of his superior officer, the President of the United States, Commanderin-chief of the Army and Navy, but, if the Government deal harshly with him, it will If God is against slavery and is wielding deal harshly with the Federal cause in this the abolition papers to destroy it, He works section. There never was a more daring, a (reverently be it said) with very poor tools. more resolute, a more vigilant, a more inde-The Philadelphia paper says, that, if Kenfatigable officer than Col. W., and there never tucky resist the government (we presume the was one who commanded more entirely the Administration is meant), "her institution is devotion of his men. They always had condead from the hour the first blow is struck. fidence in him that he would lead them Kentucky is far less concerned for "her instiwherever they should go, and he had confitution" than for the Constitution. The Phildence in them, that they would follow wheradelphia Editor, however, need not suppose ever he should lead. He may be rough-spoken that she has the slightest idea of resisting the like Hotspur, but he fights like Hotspur. men or the messures of the Administration The administration should remember that except through the vigorous and powerful warriors are excusable for not being couragencies of the judicial tribunals and the tiers. Hard words, especially if deserved. ballot-box. Through these agencies she will, should be pardoned in consideration of if necessary, resist with her whole might. harder blows dealt in the right direction. She fully comprehends her position, under-John Morgan said to a personal friend of ours standing perfectly well that the Constitution some months ago, in one of his raids through is her stronghold. She will never leave it. Kentucky, that the only Federal forces he and She is not insane, whatever the national auhis band had any dread of were Wolford and thorities may be. She has kept her senses his men. These gallant men would rather whilst keeping her truth. lose half their number than be without their The radical papers base the right of the iron leader. Let them have him! For the President to destroy slavery throughout all the States, not upon any article or clause of the Constitution, but upon the war-power. They contend, that, in virtue of this much

bruited war-power, he has a right to do what-The Washington correspondent of the ever in his own judgment and discretion has Cincinnati Commercial having charged that may think necessary for the crushing of the rebellion. They lay down the principle Kentucky presented the worst "showing" of all the States in reference to the filling up of her quota under the calls of the President, we propose to institute a comparison to see how facts and figures. The New York Tribune recently gave the following table of the quotas

of 3,000. Connecticut, of 1,900, Vermont of

Kentucky and Maryland." We cannot un-

derstand the reason for singling out the two

States that have always been loyal, in

despite of their local position, and when the

rebels have sworn that they should be subju-

estimated quotas given above from the Trib-

une are correct, Kentucky has far exceeded

WASHINGTON, March 14.

favor of a troad and manly policy in Ken-tucky, and it is believed that the President cannot and will not recede from the position he has taken. It is not seen why Kentucky should be treated in any way different from

Kentucky members insist that there is some

For the benefit of these doubting Thomases,

we will say that there is no mistake about the

despatch in question. Governor Bramlette

has taken the very position attributed to him.

Kentucky should know who are the recreant

Congressmen that are doing their utmost to

thwart the efforts of Governor! Bramlette

in behalf of the constitution and the laws. Of

course the number does not embrace any one of

fore stood firm by their political faith, and we

have the best authority for saying that in re-

spect to the subject of these efforts Mr. Brutus

J. Clay is zealously co-operating with Mallory

and Wadsworth and Harding and Grider and

Yeaman. There remain but Lucien Ander-

son, G. C. Smith, and W. H. Randall; and in

this remainder are to be found the members

whom the despatch above treats as the true

Fortunately the scrutiny is easy. Rarely

have the less of a great people settled within

A correspondent of the New York

Herald suggests that the gathering of a large

force in the vicinity of Wytheville, Virginia

is premonitory of a rebel invasion of Ohio,

and that Longfreet is to be the leader. He

rebels are unnecessarily busy on this section

of the road. Longstreet has a force of fully

twenty thousand infantry and five thousand

cavalry, which, joined to the concentrated

rebel cavalry commands of Early, Imboden,

Stuart, and others in Western Virginia, would

the Ohio, near Gallipolis.

the outrages were very mean soldiers.

remnant.

a narrower compass.

the gallant Representatives who have hereto

And now it is proper that the people of

other Border slave States.

thus broadly every day, and indeed they cannot, by any less reckless and audacious assumption, even pretend to uphold the President's arbitrary measures. If the President, in the exercise of his supposed war-power, can abolish slavery because he thinks or pretends to think such a policy necessary for the put-ting down of the rebellion, he can, as they admit and allege, do whatever else he will for the same reason. If he chooses to think that his seizure of the whole private property of the nation is needed to quell the rebellion, he can, in virtue of his war-power, make the seizure. If he thinks that Congress and the State Legthough we are not aware that they are offiislatures obstruct him in the prosecution o cial, it will be seen that Kentucky is charged the war, he can, in the fulness of his warwith 14,471, and as she has nine members of power, prohibit elections and give orders that Congress, it gives an average of 1,508 to each neither Congress nor any State Legislature sentative. There are due from New shall convene. If he sees proper York 82,000, and she has thirty-one represenopinion that his occupancy of the Presidentatives, which would call at the same ratio for tial chair for a second term is indispensable 46,500, leaving a deficit of 35,500; Pennsylto the putting down of the war, he can, acting vania owes 65,700, which call, in proportion within the sphere of his terrible war-power, to her twenty-four representatives, for imprison or put to death any candid was that 36,000, a deficit of 29,700; Ohio with may wish to run against him and any elecher nineteen members is called upon tors or private citizens that may be opposed for 51,000 while her representative quota is to him. Upon the identical pretext that is albut 28,500, or a deficit of 23,000; Illinois, leged for the extirpation of slavery from the with her fourteen members, should have sent land by his naked authority, he can do, by 46,000 men, while her representative quota is the breath of his mouth, what no despot or but 21,000, or a deficit of 25,000; Indiana, combination or league or Holy Alliance of with eleven representatives, is claimed for despots could ever do since the world began. 32 500, while her proportion, according to the Kentucky ratio, is 16,500; a deficit of 16,000. By making the same calculation, it will be seen that Massachusetts has a deficit of 11,000, fice of Military Governor of Tennessee, has

We are convinced that the Hon. Anew Johnson, who holds the anomalous ofbeen a curse to that State and a curse to the cause of the Union. We do not say that he has been a curse intentionally, but simply that he has been a curse in fact. We presume that he has intended to be whatever he thought would most readily and surely win the object of his high political ambition. do not say that he is selfish: no doubt the Congressional representation. Why then was | mands that he should be President; so, in seeking the Presidency, he views himself as acting the part of a truly disinterested pa-

ahead of all the northern States, which have | triot. His military Excellency lately prescrit as a condition of voting in Ten United States, never prescribed by Gov. certainly be required for the quotas of Banks in Louisiana, never prescribed by any other functionary anywhere in this country. The people of Tennessee revolt at this Johnson cath, for they regard it as an attempted impesition upon them. Nearly all of them efuse to take it, however loyal they may be; they prefer losing their votes. We are informed, not only by Nashville papers but by rivate citizens, that the elections in Nash rille a few days ago were the veriest mockery that could be imagined. Hardly any voting at all was done except by soldiers. And thus it will be at every election in Tennessee while the Andrew Johnson oath shall continue to be obtruded upon men presenting

themselves at the polls. The people of Tennessee have indeed had an hard lot-governed by Isham G. Harris in rebel times and by Andrew Johnson in Federal times.

far by the combined land and naval forces of France and Spain, which commenced in 1779 and continued four years, two of the finating batteries of the allies were set on fire with red hot shot, and as their magazines blew up, the English garrison rescued their perishing enemies from the flames and waves. This conagainst the enliatment of slaves in Koutucky, contained in a despatch this morning from Frankfort, produces considerable excitoment among politicians. The feeling among the Union members of Congress is strongly in favor of a broad and mark relies in France of the congress of the congre duct was dictated by that humanity which disarms war of some of its most horrid feaures, and is approved by enlightened Christianity. The rebels, during the present civil war, have been actuated by no such high and holy feelings. They have deliberately shot drowning men in the water: they have

eft wounded prisoners to perish amid flames; they have mutilated the dead bodies of soldiers and heaped indignities upon their lifeless forms; they have made ornaments of the bones of their victims and drinking horas of their skulls; but the foulest and blackest spot upon their damning record is that they have carried their implacable and vindictive resentment to such lengths as to defile the grave and give the burial of dogs to their fallen foes instead of the rights of Christian sepulture. In the pages of history the lines will be derk and the judgment of posterity terrible which will be drawn around and passed up

the record of these fiendish atrocities. A letter from Florida to the New York vening Post says that Gen. Seymour fell is a trap from having confidence in the nati citizens, who assured him that the robel for had left the State. He may have had confidence in those citizens, but nobody ever again have any in him.

Tens and tens of thousands of bitter robe complaints were made at Gen. Bragg's being allowed the command of the rebel army in front and only representatives of Kentucky. We

of Chattanooga. To those complaints Jeff Davis has responded by appointing Bragg to need not ask Kentuckians to scrutinize the the command of all the rebel armies. Cincinnati is very much in favor of

the Administration taking our slaves. If the Administration were to propose to take Cincinnati's hogs, she would perhaps squeal as if all her big and little porkers were holding a

Southerners and Northerners have been alike perplexed by the movements of Gen. Sherman and his army. Philadelphia Bulletin. We think the Southerners have been a good give him a column of thirty-five thousand to deal more "perplexed" by those move forty thousand men, consisting of equal por-

Governor Bramlette has certainly taken a says Wytheville is a station near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and the A more important question is whether he has taken a strange course for a man who wants to save the Constitution.

than we have. tions of both branches of the service. From Wytheville only a small ridge called Walker's The Editor of the Frankfort Common-Mountain interposes to the valley of the wealth says that the Bible commands us to Kanawha, where a good road follows the swear not. Let him not forget that it says course of the stream to its confluence with also, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

The newspapers that have lately been broken up by soldiers may have been very Kentucky veterans paraded through mean papers, but the soldiers that committed streets yesterday evening. The regis fresh from home, and bound for the fr

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, R. KNOTT, GEO. P. DOERN, HAMILTON POPE.

he would not have carried orders to that ef-

ters can be properly avenged by our author

to be a fact that the design, which he is ac-

cused of having had upon the rebel capital

was very nearly the identical design that r

rebel officer of far higher rank than he. Gen.

the rebellion, against the city of Washington,

the President of the United States, and Lieut

Gen. Scott. In 1861, when the rebels were

fully expecting to capture Washington, a de-

spatch of Beauregard, written in a very in-

seen the original copy of this despatch in

would burn Washington and put to death

the chief men of our Government if they

could. Indeed they openly boasted, through

their newspapers and all other available me-

ould, and that they were quite sure that they

ould. No one need doubt that the wretches

and miscreant, who could plan arson and

assassination in 1861 are quite capable in 1864

designs upon a noble foe not living to vindi-

If the rebels recklessly charge upon us every

bocking crime that they themselves commit

The Frankfort Commonwealth, which

doing the dirty work of the abolitionists

a mere slip of memory, for it is not to be sup-

the leaders of the party it has joined, or, if

such a supposition were admissible, that the

sheet foolish as it is would attempt to hide

its shame in so open a cover as this. We,

therefore, take the trouble to jog its memory.

There are but two great national conven-

ions to be held in the Union this summer.

One of these is the conservative national con-

Fourth of July; the other is the radical na-

tional convention, which meets at Baltimore

on the seventh of June. A State convention

of the Union Democracy of Kentucky will

meet in this city on the twenty-fifth of May to

appoint delegates to the conservative national

convention; and a State convention of the

the ninth of May to appoint delegates to the

radical national convention. Now, if there

stitued that they desire to hold two

certainly have no objection to the realizati

of the party is of course simply laughable

The damned spots will not out at any such

bidding. The expedient will be far more apt

to rub the spots in than to rub them out,

while as respects the unity and harmony o

It is sufficient for us to say that the people

of Kentucky must choose between the con

servetive national convention and the radical

radical national convention will remain

choice itself. The manner or instrument of

ple question which each Kentuckian must de

termine is: "SHALL I GO WITH THE CONSER"

ATIVES OR WITH THE RADICALS?" This question

so confronts every Kentuckian that none can

escape it. And indeed it so confronts every

oyal man in the Union. It is in civil affair

the inevitable question of the hour. It mus

words. The choice absolutely cannot b

evoided. It is as unavoidable as the choice

Joshua, whose language we reverently adop

seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choos

you this day whom ye will serve; whether

the gods which your fathers served that wer

on the other side of the flood, or the gods o

as for me and my house, we will serve th

spiring faith that in this juncture the answe

of the American people will be in its kind as

The Editor of the Frankfort Common

wealth thinks that we may as well keep our

temper. We think he had better get rid of

his at his earliest convenience. He will thus

nake himself less unhappy and much less disa

He says that we "cannot make the Com

nonwealth descend to personalities." Per

aps that paper, to get to personalities, might

t have to "descend" at all. Let the Edite

ook at an editorial paragraph in the second

or third editorial column of his last Wednes.

ay's paper, and see whether it is not most

offensively and grossly personal toward na

He had better rise above personalities before

The authorities at Washington, on

rould think, might afford to tolerate Colonel

Abolitionists and alligators are very

e talks about "descending" to them.

nies, and a grief to its friends.

And we cherish an abiding and in

radical State conventions to do one thing, we

their desire; but the idea that the multi-

lication of conventions will change the spots

adicals of Kentucky will meet in this city on

default of a more efficient scavenger is now

or contemplate, they will make up an appal-

ling and devilish catalogue.

with all promptness.

to read thus:

ate himself.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

The proclamation of Governor Bramlette which we publish to-day is a time'y look noon the grass or the weeds that wave and judicious paper. Just, temperate bacifying, dignified, and firm, it will exert a civilized people, but they will be stamped salutary influence on the people. We commend it to their thoughtful considration. Let them treasure and obey its wise and statesmanlike and patriotic counsels. Let them confide in their faithful Chief Magistrate. Governor Bramlette, the ople may rest assured, will do everything in his power to maintain intact the coastitutional rights of Kentucky, while he will in any event maintain her honor unsullied. He | base and infamous forgery, worthy only of eminently deserves the popular confidence in | the vilest miscreants of the earth, it happens the emergency which is upon us. Governor Bramlette comprehends the high and delicate trust committed to his charge; and he will not and the members of the rebel Administration, betray it.

The Frankfort Commonwealth very ously and frothily assails the Union Central Committee of Kentucky on account of the call which stands at the head of our columps. This is as we expected. The assault is a matter of course. The Frankfort Commonwealth is not a Union paper. It is an enemy and a vilifier of the Union party of Kentucky. It is an abolition paper. Its approval of the action of the Union Democracy is not to be expected; and it is indeed as little to be desired as it is to be expected. The applause of an abolitionist is more fatal as well as more odious than his abuse.

The Commonwealth pretends that the committee in issuing the call has usurped authority, alleging, as the grounds of this preon, that the call is not addressed to the Union party of Kentucky, and that the convention is called to appoint delegates to the conservative national convention. The first of these objections is false, and the last is absurd. The call is addressed expressly to all Kentuckians who indorse the platform of the Union party of the State, and that platform expressly as well as by virtue of the principles it announces leagues its indorsers here with the conservatives everywhere else in the Union. Furthermore, the Union men of Ken tucky, standing upon this platform, have always avowed their alliance with the conservatives elsewhere. This avowal fermed a icuous and very essential feature in the of attempting by forgery to fix like criminal late State canvass; and Governor Bramlette not only repeated the avowal with the utmost emphasis in his inaugural address, but subsequently accepted an invitation from the tic Central Committee of New York speak there in support of the conservative ticket of the State, and would have fulfilled his engagement but for a sudden irruption of rebels into our borders. Nay, the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, the

callent Jacob, is even now on a mission of aid to the conservatives of the North, having | State convention in this city on the 25th left frome several days ago to address a grand of May to appoint delegates to the radical namass meeting of conservatives in the city of | tional convention at Baltimore. For the ben-New York last night, while Governor Bram- | eit of the Commonwealth, we beg to interlette himself in the noble address which we | fere so far as to remind it that a State convenpublish this morning appeals from the in- tion for the purpose mentioned is already duly instice of the radical party to the justice of cilled to meet in this city on the 9th of May. rican people at the ballot-box in the | Two conventions for the same purpose would coming national trial. And herein these be tso much even of a good thing, much more iotic and faithful officers have but acted of such a thing. No doubt the Commonation the exponents of their party as well as | posed that the Commonwealth is ashamed of e defenders of the constitution and the laws. in short, the Union party of Kentucky is by with the conservatives of the Union at large It is and has ever been a conservative not a radical party. This fact is as incon

Yet the apostate sheet at Frankfort accuse the Union Central Committee of usurping authority by calling a convention to appoint delegates to the conservative national conon! The accusation is supremely absurd. The committee would have usurped anthority indeed, and usurned it under cirances of extreme odium, by calling a ention either to appoint delegates to the radical national convention or to consider whether the party should affiliate with the conservatives or with the radicals, for such a call would have repudiated the platform and are any radicals here so peculiarly conthe antecedents of the party, thereby wiping out the charter of the committee's authority The question as to whether the Union party of Kentucky should affiliate with the conservatives or with the radicals is not an open question. It is closed and sealed by the platform and the established character of the par-No question of the kind was ever settled more definitively. By calling a convention to settle this point the committee would have trampled upon its just authority and betrayed | the radicals-but all this is none of our its solemn trust. A call like this would have een not only a libel upon the Union party of Kentucky but the herald of its dissolution It would have branded "DUPE" or "CHEAT on the front of every Union man in the Com- | national convention, and that a choice of the wealth. The call as issued by the com-

is in strict accordance with the laws sages of parties. It does not by so much | the choice is made. The essential thing is the as a hair's-breadth transcend the committee's authority. It is as thoroughly regular and | the choice is unessential. The pure and simegitimate a call as was ever put forth.

We have said thus much not by way of an vering the Commonwealth, for it is not worth ewering, but in order further to expose it, a pose which we shall finish by quoting the We hope and recommend," says the Com realth, "that the Union people of the | be met and answered by actions if not by te will at once assemble in primary meeton, to assemble at Louisville on the 25th presented to the tribes of Israel at Shechem by . May, to determine their status as to eral National organizations, and ap- in this solemn national juncture; "And if it rate an electoral ticket and candidates State effices to be filled." Here the cloven-foot of abolitionism is shoved the Amorites, in whose lands ye dwell; but, elean out, in the express recommendation that a State convention shall be held to appoint delegates to the abolition national conention. This confession removes whatever occasion there might have been for a serious | wise as that of the Israelites at Shechem. answer to the Commonwealth's assault upon the Central Committee of the Union Democracy. The answer contained in the first paragraph of these remarks is the only appropriate answer of which the occasion admits. And to that answer we now remit the Common-

It is said that the country is to have a second draft in order to raise two hundred thousand additional men. Well, even this will leave a very large portion of our ablebodied population at home, whilst, on the shel side, the whole people from sixteen up to fifty are forced into the service. We can certainly afford to make, if necessary, as general a fight for the re-establishment of the mighty old Union as the rebels can for the on of a wretched rebel Confederacy.

Wolford in applying some pretty hard words Our military forces are powerful mbers, but it is very desirable that they to them in consideration of his administering hard blows to the rebels. The brave old aldn't be required to spread themselve Colonel's arrest is a joy to our country's ene

If Gen. Grant were divisible, we should ave one-half of him at the head of

No honest and sensible man doubts The Commonwealth says the Chicago | PROCLAMATION by the GOVER OR hat the orders, alleged by some rebel or rebinvention "is to be under the managem is, to have been found in the pocket of the f traitors and the allies of traitors." Th ead Col. Dahlgren, were rebel forgeries, got convention is to be under the management of up as pretexts for the atrocities practiced upon men who stand on the platform of the Union the dead body of Col. D., and the live bodies rty of Kentucky, and this is probably what of his captured men. Neither he nor any the Commonwealth means, seeing that such other Federal officer ever bore upon his permen are everywhere stigmatized by the abolison orders for burning Richmond and putionists as "traitors and the allies of traitors." ting Jeff Davis and his Cabinet to douth. Millard Fillmore, according to the slang of Richmond, if captured, would be far too the Commonwealth's party, is a traitor or the valuable to us to be burned, and Davis and ally of traitors. The Chicago Convention is his Cabinet, if made prisoners, would be o be under the management of just such worth a thousand times more to us living aitors as he. His political and personal than dead. Even if Col. D. had intended friend Washington Hunt is one of the blackthat his men should destroy Richmond and est of them. kill the members of the rebel administration.

The Commonwealth, which brings itself to speak thus scurrilously of the conservative fect in his pocket, for he could have no motive national convention, advocates the abolition in doing so, and he well understood his | national convention, which in sober truth liability to death or capture in his fearfully will be composed exclusively of moral traiperilous enterprise. The acts of the rebels in tors and secessionists in principle, for every herribly mutilating his cold corpse and delegate to that convention will be an upthrusting it into a secret pit, where they boast holder of the doctaine that the revolting hat no eye of kindred or friend shall ever States must adept anti-slavery constitutions as the condition of a return to the Union. above him, cannot be retaliated in kind by a which is accession in principle, as it will be national disaster and ruin in execution. The with the deep and righteous vengeance of the Commonwealth strains at the gnat of the conservative convention and swallows without blighting and blasting public sentiment of the whole Christian world. The loading of straining the two-humped camel of the radial convention. Verily the Commonwealth Col. D.'s captured men with chains and fetquite as blind and hypocritical as the ities, and we doubt not that it will be done cribes and Pharisees denounced at Jerusalem something less than twenty centuries Although the orders charged to have been

found in the pocket of Col. Dahlgren were a It may be remembered that a short ime ago there was a skirmish about fifteen miles from Sparta, Tenn., between two companies of Stokes's 5th Tennessee loval cavalry and about three times their number of rebels under Ferguson, Hughes, Hamilton, Carter, and Bledsoe. Lieut. Carter, of the 5th Tennessee cavalry, has given an account Beauregard, formed, even in the early part of of the affair to the Nashville Union. He says that reven of the Federal troops were killed and fourteen captured, and that Ferguson took the latter to a point about two miles from the scene of the skirmish, and had the whole of them murdered.

genious and elaborate cipher, was captured Ferguson is a regularly commissioned rabel non the person of a rebel officer. That deofficer, and one of the chief favorites in the spatch, when at length deciphered, was found rebel service. If what Lieut. Carter says is true, as undoubtedly it is, our Government must have redress, even though the cost be a on Sunday at 2 A. M. Signal red and white cockets from Turner's Hill. For God's sake, fon't fail us. Fire the city at all points agreed on at once. Despatch Lincoln and Scott as cistern of blood. A Government that would submit to have its troops murdered with imon at once. Despatch Lincoln and of our plot you suggest, and let the execution of our plot BEAUREGARD. punity in their captivity, would deserve to be transfixed with the keenest arrows of Heaven's and earth's vengeance and scorn. The eminently respectable Editor of the

New York Evening Post states that he has The Gatlin gun was tested at Fortress Monroe last Monday. It is said to have cipher. It was published when it was first proved a most effective weapon, throwing brought to light, and the rebels did not care two hundred shots per minute. If it is to be to deny its authenticity. They did not wish taken into battle to work fer any length of then to conceal or deny the fact that they time, it will require at least one hundred and fin, caissons. A great complaint is that our erymer, even now, fire too rapidly, often finding themselves out of ammunition when it is most needed, and of course retreatdiums, that they would do these things if they ing precipitately.

Certainly in a heavy charge of the enemy upon our lines or fortifications, the Gatlin gun, if her fire were reserved until the rebels should be in deadly proximity, could, by two hundred discharges of canister and grape shot per minute, mow down the hostile forces like grass. The weapon may have its appropriate

place in the war. The Frankfort Common wealth asserts that "the most prominent" candidates for the nomination of the Chicago Convention "are Vallandigham and Seymour of Connecticut!" The truth is, neither of these men is mentioned at all in connection with the nomination; but amongst us, recommends the meeting of a the truth is not in the Commonwealth. Gen. McClellan is in this relation not only "the most prominent" but without a competitor. Like Jupiter among the gods, he is first, and there is no second. As things now stand, General McClellan's nomination by the Chicago Convention is on all hands conceded to be a foregone conclusion. And this the Commonwealth knows perfectly, benighted and asinine as it has got to be.

Res Miscegenation is the new name give the radicals to amalgamation. They think that the latter word has become too odious. But, while they discard the foul word, why are they not decent enough to re-

Persons who keep fighting dogs give them hardly anything to eat when training them for a match. The dogs fight most ferociously in a state of semi-starvation. In this respect, if in no other, the rebels are like vention, which meets at Chicago on the

city whose upper lip is graced with a hand-somely developed, dark, curly moustache. Hartford Post.

With a certain kind of asses, this is a very common thing. Until we subdue the rebellion, it in vain to talk about holding out olive branches. We might send the rebels ten

thousand cords of olive-wood, and it wouldn't pay the expense of cutting and hauling. wants to know if the Louisville Journal will switch off, as the Democrat did with its corporal's guard .- Madison Courie If you think that we are in the switching

way you had better keep your distance. Jeff Davis has been ill. The Richmond papers say that his illness has "assumed a more favorable aspect." favorable to whom? To Jeff himself or to mankind?

The Chicago Journal says that disapinted office-seekers are getting up secret povements against Mr. Lincoln. If all of them go against him, the poor man will have

The Provost Marshal at Nashville has issued an order that all the dead horses and mules in the city shall be thrown in the Cumberland. Is it a legitimate thing to poison rivers?

Crinolines have so expanded in Paris that each lady fills the space of five yards. If things go on thus, she may be expected soon to fill the space of five door-yards. The Chicago Tribune must be prosper

es. We see from its last number, that, notwithstanding the high price of whisky, it has got as blue as indigo. As we have more troops in the field an the rebels have, every battle we fight

against superior numbers is evidence of unskilful generalship. We wish that the high officers of Govroment would be at half as great pains not to deserve denunciation as they are to pun-

Where are we drifting?-Richmond Whigh You and your Confederacy are not drifting at all, Whig. You and it are sinking.

The Administration requires a great esl of swearing from the people, and provokes a vast deal that it doesn't require.

ward the United States-a superabundance of lemon, no sugar, and mean liquor A TERRIBLE WARNING TO THE UNMARRIED Several bachelors were found last winter

frozen to death in their beds.

The London Panch is very sour to-

ing for a fight, but, if they fight and get killed, they spoil faster than ever.

In Richmond a single shave with a dull rezor costs a dollar. A half shave with Let not the Government, in fixing the

tax, forget carpets. They can stand a large amount of tacks. It seems to us that the expression "ofers and men" is far from being complimen-

ary to officers If the rebels in the next battle yield well, our fine fellows will gather a bounteons

To the People of Kentucky. FELLOW CITIZENS: In view of the disturb-

ance of the popular mind, produced by the enrolment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions, for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky: Your indignation should not move you to

mmit acts of violence, nor to unlawful re-Standing as we have stood, and will ever stand, "for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," we must repel the efforts of rebellion to overthrow our government, by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeals to the constituted tribunals of the government; and through the ballot-box displace, in the constituted modes, those who pervert or abuse the trusts committed to them. This is the only true mede of maintaining "the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of

The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it

We should abide by and maintain the law: and pursue, in the modes provided, the remedy it affords. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizen be committed by any officer or soldier, against the known laws of the land, make your "accusation" in the mode prescribed by law; and, if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use his utmost endeavors to arrest the officer or soldier under his command so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges and demand a court-martial.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and a accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared, by judicial decision, to be unconstitutional. The citizen whose property may be taken under it, for public use, will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use. Although the present Congress may not do us ustice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people; and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered. Peace restored, and the unity of our government preserved, will drive to ignominious distance those who in the agony of our conflict perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partisan ends and fanatical pur-

Uphold and maintain your government as nstituted, and obey and enforce its just demands, as the only hope of perpetuating free THO. E. BRAMLETTE. stitutions. Frankfort, March 15, 1864.

GUERILLAS DISPERSED BY A GUNBOAT.

The Nashville Union learns from Mr. W. Thatcher, a passenger on board the steam boat Ella Faber, on her late trip down to tha city from the Upper Cumberland, the full parculars relative to a guerilla attack upon a fleet of supply boats, on Friday last, at about 11 o'clock, at a point some twenty miles below Burkesville, Ky. The fleet consisted of the Ella Faber, the World, and Nettie Hartupee, which had carried a load of supplies to Burnside Point, the head-waters of navigation, and the depot from which a large num ber of troops in East Tennessee draw their rations, and were on their return, having passed up unmolested. The fact that the boats were without convoy became known to a band of maranders, and they accordingly determined to destroy them; but General Rousseau, ever vigilant, became informed of their presence and designs, and sent the gunboat Newsboy to their relief: and but for a fog it. would have met them at Burkesville on Friday morning; but it was delayed, and the his glowing oratery can picture, their return new Editor agrees with him in all his views guerillas, having posted themselves at a to their families; Buckner, the very Moloch and opinions as to the condition of the point twenty miles below Rarkesville opened on the Ella Faber, which was n the advance, riddling her in a frightful manner, but fortunately injuring no one. They were all on one side of the river. which enabled those on board the boat to take shelter. It likewise had on board a squad of armed convalescents, who returned the fire, fight, disencumbered himself of his baggage, Scon after the firing commenced, a detachment of the 11th Kentucky cavalry came upon the opposite side of the river, but the officers of the boat, fearing that they, too, were guerillas, did not heed their signals, but pushed on through the starm of bullets, and assed all danger, closely followed by the World, which was also badly riddled. The Nettie Hartupee, being a light boat, and havng on but little steam, ran over to the oppo site shore, and was thus measurably protected from the guerilla fire until the gunboat Newsboy arrived, which it did in half an hour more, when the woods and hills were shelled

but of the result we have no knowledge. The number of the gueritlas was about seventy-BARRACKS NEWS, -- In the morning on bundred and sinety-seven recruits and conalescents were received from various points. But eleven deserters were reported yesterday as arriving from abroad-ten from Cincinns

completely routing the marauders. A cavalry

force has been sent in pursuit of the band

and one from Indianapolis. Ninety-two convalescents were transferre Nashville and six to Lexington. Six de erters were forwarded to Nashville in irons. In the forenoon, John P. Bruce, of company K, 59th Indiana, was arrested at West Point. below the city on the river, and sent to the Military Prison as a deserter.

Samuel McCurdy, of company C, 3d Ken tucky cavalry, was arrested in Oldham couny, as being absent from his regiment on what the boys of the army term "French leave." He was forwarded to the city and confined in that part of the Military Prison reserved for deserters. The next time he eniovs a furlough he will find it advantageous to have his papers approved by at least the ommanding officer of the regiment.

Two Confederate soldiers, transformed inte

citizens of the United States Government by

embracing the Amnesty Oath, arrived from Nashville, and were sent across the Ohio river yesterday afternoon, to remain during the present rebellion. They were members of the 52d Georgia regiment, and deserted Johnston's army on last Friday. They tell the old story of the starving Confederacy, a half-fed, half-clad army, dissatisfied and demoralized. They saw no hopes of success for the Confederate cause, and embraced the first opportunity to avail themselves of the privieges granted by a compliance with the oath f amnesty. Thirty members of the 52d Georgia deserted the same day they left the regiment. They were forced to scatter into small parties in order to reach Federal lines in safety. They did not know whether the whole number were enabled to escape beyond the Confederate lines or not, but thought it

more than probable. The expedition sent up the Yazoo a the time General Sherman moved on Merid- at the ferry across the Conestoga River, be- arm. ian has returned to Vicksburg. It was composed of the 11th Tennessee, and a regiment of negroes. The expedition reached Fort Pemberton, and returned to Yazoo City, when Col. Coates disembarked his command and sent his boats to Vicksburg loaded with coton and forage. Whilst awaiting the return of his boats, he was attacked in Yazoo City by two brigades of cavalry, Ross's and Richardeon's. The fighting was desperate, lasting from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 5th inst. at times the men fighting in the streets hand to hand. The enemy was repulsed, and the boats, returning on Sunday, Coates, according to his order, re-embacked his command for Vicksburg. His loss was 18 killed; that of the enemy much beavier, including one major and one lieu-

from their bellies.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864

formidable force from the region of Abing-

don, and Lee and Russell counties, in Vir-

ginia, and one of the Southern journals re-

cently predicted that the rebels would give

and that they expected to achieve a victory.

they have been for several weeks making

preparations we think admits of no doubt.

is mounting his entire force. He will un-

juestionably take a part in the contemplated

Tennessee were doubtless intended as feints

to deceive us until they are ready to attempt

their work of devastation and ruin in Ken-

preparations to receive them, but we earnestly

ope that General Grant and General Scho-

matter, for it would be a great calamity to our

farmers to be overrun at this season, and de-

prived of their horses and mules when the

time for planting is approaching. The rebel

even by a temporary occupation of any por-

tion of our State, and they will contrive to

make it pay should they be able to hold a

lodgement but for a very short time. They

would send out their foraging parties in all

obtain of food and provender, seek compen-

sation in some degree for the terrible loss they

have sustained in their compulsory evacuation

of East Tennessee, which has been their very

granary and the prolific source of all their

applies of cattle and bacon. No previous ir-

ruption of the rebels has worked a tithe of the

damage which an invasion would effect this

spring. In our mountain counties, where

devolated fields, and famine has shrunk ap-

palled at the sight of empty corneribs, the

hand of patient industry is now preparing to

sow crops and relieve the suffering of our un-

happy citizens. Should their industry be in-

terrupted, and all the horrors of the rebel con-

scription visited upon them, we shudder at

the bare contemplation of the miseries that

It may suit the purposes of some to find

fault with us for giving utterance to our

apprehensions and the dandiprats who un-

rtunately control presses may urge that

would ensue.

firections, and, by gathering in all they could

eld are alive to the importance of the sub-

ongstreet has certainly sent his wagon trains

This we hardly believe, though they may at-

The distinguished Dr. Robert J. Breckridge has addressed a letter to Mr. Hodges. We have no doubt that our military of the Commonwealth, strongly commending uthorities are more fully conversant with the that paper for its sudden conversion to the designs and preparations of the rebels than radical policy of the administration. We we are, and their efforts to repulse any conhave great regard for Dr. Breckinridge on emplated raid into our State may be much account of his ability and his champio nore extensive than we suppose they are, but of the Union cause when that cause needed still we are oppressed with the conviction ampions, but it seems to us that his course that danger menaces Kentucky as soon as the weather becomes settled enough to open a He is a gentleman of fine taste for beauty, spring campaign. We have heard from various cources that Buckner and Breckinridge and he seems careful to remember that the line of beauty is a curve. are preparing to come into our State with a

Only a few years ago, as not a few of our readsattle in East Tennessee within two weeks, that, if they didn't let slavery alone, the peotempt their raid from that quarter, but what with an army of two hundred thousand (we their route will be we cannot say, though that think this was the number) of the best fighting men in the world. What he expected this big army of invasion to do, he did'nt stop and heavy artillery to Richmond, but has reexplain. We only know that he was for getting tained his choice men and his light pieces, and up a great rebellion, a tremendous civil war, to put down the alleged intermeddlings of the Northern folks with slavery-just as the rebraid, and his recent demonstrations in East els of the South have don At this time the Federal administration,

instead of merely agitating slavery, instead of fiercely threatened the hurling of an overand wholesale abolitionism.

It takes a great deal to balance so great a mind as Dr. Breckinridge's. The Doctor's mental balance-wheels, we fear, are hardly equal to their functions.

The "publisher" of the Frankfort Comtheir gall-bladders.

The "publisher" of the Commonwealth says that we know full well who it is that e has engaged as Elitor. We don't; he overstimates our knowledge in regard to trifles almost as much as he does his own in respect to matters of importance. He says that his Editor was for many years Editor of one of the most respectable newspapers in Kentucky. Unfortunately, that's more than he is now. The man must be getting rapidly down in the world. The Commonwealth purports to have two publishers, Hodges & Hughes, and we

country. Then the "publisher" has either well-greased pivot, or elso he has been publishing a paper for a long time in violent and direct antagonism to his own cherished convictions. The Commonwealth has been as vehemently conservative, as resolute in its opposition to the Republicans and all their radical measures, as any paper in Kentucky, but, all of a sudden, without a note of warnng, it embraces radicalism and denounces bose, whom, like a recreant, it has basely deserted. It a publisher's principles hang a loosely about him as a hir overcost about a at least a slight sense of shame, when he de nounces his late co-workers. The "publisher" asks whether we are quit satisfied with his explanation. Yes, if he is. When the rebellion first broke out

the cry from the secoded States was, "let us alone," and it was insisted that secession plished without bloodshed or difficulty. The friends of the Union argued that the recognition of such a doctrine would be a virtua dissolution of the Union, but the rebels still pertinaciously adhered to it as a cardinal principle of their policy of government. In process of time some of the Confederate States have become restive and show signs of a de sire to dissolve partnership and quit the confederation. Of course it would be supposed that the rebel Congress must have rejoiced at such an opportunity for enunciating to the world its faith in the great cardinal doctrine. reverse. Just before its recent adjournment it authorized, in certain cases, the suspension o the writ of habeas corpus, and one of the cases was in reference to persons suspected "of treason or treasonable efforts or combination to subvert the Government of the Confederate States; of conspiracies to overthrow the gov ernment or conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States; and of persons aiding or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the enemy." In other words, those who act toward the rebelion as the rebellion has acted toward the Union are to be thrown without the pale of law, and to pay the penalty of treason, which is death. We can see now for what reasons Jeff Davis has suppressed the Raleigh Standard, which was the exponent of those who were tired of his rule, and desired a restoration of peace and a return to the Union. can see, too, what a Babel these builders have attempted to rear, and what a confusion of tongues and ideas and doctrines will impede their work, until, like the builders of the tower on Shinar's plain, they will be unable to understand each other, and will be scattered over the face of the earth.

The Cincinnati Times wants Colone Wolford punished for his Lexington The Cincinnati Editors were de speech. lighted to have the gallant Wolford in their State when John Morgan and his band were creating wild alarm throughout all her borders. They would gladly have tolerated a pretty strong speech from him then in consideration of the good services of his strong right

to do with the policy of Kentucky? Isn't Kentucky of age?

this morning.

ARRIVAL ON VETERANS .- Several regiments of veteran volunteers arrived in the city ves terday. Most of them are en route for the front. The transportation of the Nashville railroad is crowded to its utmost capacity, in transferring troops to the field. The armies of the Southwest are daily being strengthened

by thousands of veterans returning to duty. than the gallant 31st. It was thrown into soil. Wherever the division moved, the 31st won by Gen. Thomas and his command. The regiment is now attached to Gen. Turchin's brigade, and in the battles of Chickamauga and the storming of Missionary Ridge, it was ners were unfurled in the thickest of the fight. These two battles fearfully decimated the ranks, as more than half of its members were counted among the wounded and slain. The

be as brilliant as has been the record of the The 64th Illinois, seven hundred men, the 53d Ohio, five hundred and thirty men, and the 2d Minnesota, four hundred strong, all arrived in the city yesterday, and are returning to the front. The numbers given indicate but the strength of the regiments as veterans. Recruits will be rapidly forwarded to each, and the ranks swelled to the maximum figure. The old 8th Michigan volunteers arbarked in the evening for the East, having been telegraphed to report at Annapolis, Md. This sudden change in the destination of the 8th is one of the mysteries of the War Department which we do not pretend to even attempt to fathom. All of the regiments appear to have been benfitted by their short res at home, and are eager to return to the field.

regiment returns to the field strengthened by

recruits, and we predict its future career will

John Mergan has advertised that he will leave Decatur, Ga., for Morristown, Tenn, on Sunday next. The latter is a lively lace just now. Special despatches state that monwealth (Mr. Hodges, we suppose), puts | Col. Garrard with a detachment of the 8th forth an offensive and insolent little article in and 9th Michigan, and 7th Ohio cavalry, were attacked on Sunday, P. M., at Cheek's Cross Roads, five miles from Morristown, by a superior force under Cal. Gilner, and driven in to within a mile and a half of the town. At the same time the rebels attacked our cavalry tion of the latter to that office. Either the outposts on the right, under Lieut. Col. Klein, "publisher" of the Commonwealth was at of the 3d Indiana, but were handsomely repulsed. On Monday morning Col. Klein had cology on us while bitter resentment was a sharp fight with a rebel cavalry force, Rusrankling in his heart, or else he is now using | hin's legion, about 4,000 strong. They whipped them handsomely, killing three, wounding five, and capturing pine, with no loss on his part. Pushing the enemy beyond Lick Creek, they captured two more prisoners, and the camp equipage of the command, which was left so hastily that our men secured the meal the rebels were cooking at the time. Several times during the day small scouting parties says, "I wonder why you do not admire our have been seen at different points on the lines, their object, doubtless, being to discover our position and strength.

BARRACKS NEWS .- Company B of the 1s bio light artillery, numbering 85 men, were assigned quarters at the Barracks yesterday. They are just from home, on the way to the front. Twenty-three deserters were received from Cincinnati; they will be forwarded to their regiments in a few days for trial. Fifty convalescents were reported as arriving from various points. Seventeen deserters were forwarded to their regiments-fourteen by way of Nashville, two to Wheeling, and one to Covington. One hundred and forty-eight convalescents, stragglers, and recruits were sent to Nashville on the morning train. James M. Clark, company E, 4th Oaio independent battery, and William Archer, company E, 10th Ohio cavalry, were arrested in the city as detil they are forwarded to their regiments for rial. Thomas Bridgeford, company E, 11th Kentucky cavalry, was picked up by the patrols of New Albany as being absent from his regiment without authority; he was transferred to this side of the river, and is now confined in prison.

The steamer White, a small cotton oat, was captured on the 4th inst. on the Mississippi shore, near Loring's Point, and destroyed, with what cotton she had on board. One man received a dangerous wound in the pea-pole, he should have a little modesty, or affray. The steamer Arago, opportunely coming up, received the crew from the hands of the guerillas, and conveyed them to Helena. The band which committed the outrage is said to be composed of outlaws from both armies, who have been for some time past committing various depredations on the citizens of that vicinity. All trade on the oppo

site side of the Mississippi from Memphis has been stopped by order of General Baford. Colonel Frank Wolford was placed inder arrest by General Schofield, commandng the Department of the Onio, but, having bsequently received an order from Lieu Gen. Grant to report in person at Nashville, he was discharged, and will leave our city this morning for the purpose of obeying this ast order. Colonel Wolford reached our city last night and was a guest of the Louisvil Hotel, where he received the visits of a number of his friends. He visited the Louisville Theatre for a short time, and, though he od cupied a private box, he was the observed of

all observers, as far as he could be observed. Bes Captain S. K. Williams, late of the 2d Obio cavalry, was dismissed the service on charges preferred by a fellow-officer for hangustice more summary than regular. After dismissal he insisted on and succeeded in se-Washington, of which Gen. Rickets was pres ident. He has just been honorably acquitted by this committee, restored to the army, and

National Intelligencer are growing facetious. Some enthusiastic admirer of the grand old been plundered by Morgan and his men, and paper having sent one dollar, all he had in the world, in part compensation for the pleas have since been saved, only by Federal ure he had derived from the perusal of some article in their columns, the Editors say they cannot consent to pocket the donation, and tiful and elequent correspondent is astonished unwilling to offend by returning it they "shall place it in the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt."

THE FIRST SHAD .- The first shad of the sea son was caught in the North River on Satu day afternoon by Mr. Minew, of Communipar nstead of the minew who caught the shad Albany Journal. Shad don't bite at the hook but are caught n nets. No sensible shad is ever a prey to th

angler; it is always in seine when caught. rested by Provost-Marshal Braden, of the Sixth District of Indiana, since the 1st of June last. Many of them have enlisted in the new regiments. Many others have re ported voluntarily, tired of a dishonorable

skuiking at home, wishing to get back to the

army, and willing to take the consequences The damage done in Ohio by the dog is said to be a hundred thousand dollars durng the past year. A tax of one dollar per head upon dogs is now proposed in that State If this capitation-tax on dogs should cause the decapitation of three-fourths of them, it would

be a blessing.

Five rebel prisoners arrived in the city at a late hour on Tuesday night, having been forwarded from Camp Nelson. They were sent to the Military Prison, and are held for exchange. They belong to different regiments, and were captured in the viciality of Let our Government ascertain their Knexville,

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

A letter from Kentucky to a late num er of a Cincinnati paper says that we (the Senior Editor of the Journal) have sold out our proprietary interest in this paper to our artners, giving or selling them, at the same time, the use of our name as Editor, withou retaining any editorial control. If the carre spondents of abolition papers can find nobody but us to lie about and must needs lie about But we have not sold our interest in the rnal, nor have we bargained away the use of our name. We are now, as we have een for many years, the chief proprietor of e paper, with a full right to exercise over it the power that belongs to us as chief proprietor and Senior Editor.

We hope the Baltimore American will do the justice to take notice.

The despatches on our first page menon rumors of a conspiracy, embracing several counties and cities of Kentucky, having for its object the annexation of our State to the rebel Confederacy. It is said that the headquarters of the conspirators is at Monticello, in Wayne county, that they have been orresponding with Longstreet, that they are believed to have established a Central Committee in every county to organize for co-operation with the rebel forces whenever we shall be invaded, and that the conspiracy was covered through the seizure of mail letters ddressed to its leaders by Kentucky members of the rebel Congress. All of this may be true, or a part of it may

not. We doubt not that there is some foundation for the statement or rumor. All know how intensely and passionately anxious the many rebels in Kentucky are for the triumah of the rebellion within her limits. All know that their whole thoughts, feelings, hopes, yearnings, and aspirations, are for her annexation, no matter by what means, to the rebel Confederacy. No doubt they are to a large extent organized, having district committee inty committees, and city committees in all directions, committees sworn to secrecy, moving to and fro in coats of air, and putting everything, so far as they can, in readiness for a general insurrection whenever formidable rebel forces shall make their appearance among us. Our State has within her osom spies, conspirators, and aiders and comforters of the rebellion, men incompara bly more dangerous to the Federal Union than the rebels in the rebel confederacy, and, whenever any of them, especially any members of secret rebel committees, can be identified, the ntmost punishment authorized by law should be inflicted upon them. But the best mode, the right mode, of thwarting and bringing to naught all their plans and machinations is effectually withstanding the invading osts at or beyond our borders. Let us keep out the rebel armies of the South, and our ome rebels will not have the courage to leave their holes. In making a partial reply on Tuesday

she said of Gen. John Morgan and General omission to any great extent now. glorious Gen. Morgan. \* \* I thought women are ever prone to admire and idolize a "dashing hero," especially if he has a strong spice of sin and the devil in him. A bold ber-chief captivates their romantic fancie sconer than a good and quiet Christian citiz and a desperate and gloomy pirate, like Byron's Conrad, takes a far deeper hold upon their hearts and imaginations than any honest commander of a steam frigate or shipof-the-line. If some of John Morgan's men had robbed our correspondent of her best horse, as they robbed us of ours, and if they had exhibited a written order to burn her house, as they exhibited one to burn a house of ours, we hardly think he would be the idol of her dreams as he now sand dollars for her own or her father's head as he did for ours according to a telegraphic espatch under his own hand, published by his favorite biographer, and if he had offered three hundred thousand for a shot at her or her father, as he did for a shot at us according to the testimony of his newspaper organ in Atlanta, she might very possibly wonder far less than she does why elderly gentleme of a reflecting turn of mind shouldn't admire him altogether. He is undoubtedly a "dashing" fellow, but we guess we shall never ap-

enough. We understand exactly what he is, and exactly what he isn't. We admire some of his qualities, and we detest others. We admire him for his boldness, his intrepidity, his tact, his celerity, his indefatigablen his occasional courtesy to prisoners, and we detest him for having inaugurated in Kentucky the system of guerilla burnings, robberies, and general depredations. Undeniably it was he who in this war initiated raids pon private possessions, seizing horses and cattle and clothing and all other kinds of personal property without compensation and poiling mails and expresses of money belonging to non-combatants. At a very early period of the war, when such an out rage as the robbery of citizens had not been rd of, Morgan stopped the Louisville and Nashville Railroad train, and robbed the mails and the Adams Express packages of all the money they contained. Several thousand dollars of the funds taken from the Expres belonged to a highly respectable, unnatpralized Englishman of this city, who made a statement of the facts through our peper, expressing a confident hope and expectation that Morgan, upon learning the truth, in regard to which full proof was proffered, would restore the amount improperly taken. But Morgan made no reply ex cept by saying, through the thumb and forefinger of his Atlanta Editor, that the money in question "belonged probably to old humbug upon a guerilla leader." Uadoubted-

ly there are at least from thirty to forty

a very large portion of these poor victims

charity, from the death of want. Such are

the deeds of the great raider whom our beau-

that we don't admire. It is lamentably true

that Morgan's atrocious example has since

been imitated almost universally on the

rebel side, and to some extent here and there

on the Federal side, but the guilt of the

author of the example is none the less on

Governor Bramlette has passed through that

city on his way to Washington. Whatever

may befall Kentucky, her Governor is doing

Gen. McClellan, at the head of

the enemy in his front if the Administration

coat-tail.

hadn't all the while been tugging away at his

The N. Y. Tribune charges Kentucky

with not having dene her duty. Kentucky

objects to being arraigned before irresponsible

All of General Kilpatrick's capture

tribunals or frresponsible Tribunes.

ber. Then it will know what to do.

army of the Potomac, would have whipped

and most mischievous power.

ator of raids in this country, reached Richmond, he received such an ovation as has been bestowed upon no other rebel hero in this war, but, when poor Dahlgren's corpse was taken to that city, the popu jackals and hyenas, mutilated his body and defiled his grave. How vividly the old fable of the dead lion and living ass is recalled by such things.

his late visit as a rebel, got beaten at chess,

that account. John Morgan has been a power in this war, but a pestilent, malign, On the 14th inst, one thousand rebel risoners were forwarded from Camp Chase to Fort Delaware. In the last thirty days about three thousand prisoners have been removed from the camp to Gen. Butler's depart-

Every officer of Colonel Dahlgren's command captured by the rebels was thrust into a cell in irons, with a nigger private to

lan and Gen. Lee after the battle of Antietam turns out to be a humbug. The interview was between Mr. Francis Waldron and Mr. John

They are discussing in Congress what they call the Grocery bill. Thousands of our people have rather inconvenient grocery bills

The debaters in the House of Repreatives have had little else than whiskey

The harder dat you knock him down The act which is to go into effect on the lat April sweeps out of existence all the old currency, and prohibits the issuing of any notes after that date, except new issues, which are to be limited to two dollars for every three of the old ones received into the Treasury. As the Confederate credit will have no better basis to rest upon on the 1st of next month than it had previously, two dollars of the new currency can have no more intrinsic value than three of the old issue had, and practically, therefore, every holder of the old notes will have to submit to a shave at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. The hope to increase the value of the new emissions by contracting the circulation is entirey fallacious. The Richmond Whig estimates that seven hundred and ninety millions will be out by the first of April, and it hopes that seventy millions of this sum will be lost or absorbed by taxes during the current year. The present proposed limit of the new issues is set down at about four hundred and sixtythree millions, and this is the Aaron's rod which, turned into a serpent, is to swallow all the rods of the sorcerers and magicians of the Confederate Egypt. Truly the heart of Pharoah is hardened! The Whig further tell us that "to-

The act of the rebel Congress which

the Memininger paper currency is to go into effect on All-Fools-Day—the time having

been chosen, we presume, in compliment to

the dupes of the swindlers who control the

finances of the Confederacy. Though this pa-

per was almost worthless before the act of

confiscation was passed, still the act produced a

panie in Richmond; prices trebied and quad-

rupled, while there were many dealers who

had no confidence at all in the trash, so they

shut up their stores and are taking practical

benefits of insurrection against a government

under which every one was happy and busi-

ness in all its channels was prosperous. The

rebel papers, lost to all shame, take this dis-

graceful act of repudiation as a good joke, and

the Richmond Dispatch with levity says it is

coursging that the "currency and national

redit have touched bottom and are now about

to rebound." They are like Jim Crow when

he compares himself to a piece of India rub-

ons on the beauties, the blessings, and the

nally repudiates one third of the value of

meet expenditures after the 1st of April the Secretary will have a margin of over two hundred millions of new issues. He is fucther authorized to issue to those willing to receive them, in case the exigencies of the Government require it, certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent interest, trangferable only by special endorsement; to issue call certificates, bearing four per cent interest; and to sell or hypothecate, from time to time, as the wants of the treasury may require it, for Treasury notes, six per cent bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000, 'upon the best terms he can." As far as we can understand this, it involves the issue of a still greater amount than the sum which has been repudiated. It authorizes directly two hundred millions in new currency, and five huno a letter of our charming little rebel correspondent "V." we omitted to notice what dred millions in six per cent bonds upon any possible terms, which is nearly the amount Buckner. We don't propose to repair the now in circulation, while he is authorized to give out six per cent certificates of indebtedness, and four per cent call certificates without limit, to all who may be willing to receive you had more spirit than not to admire such | them. The rebel currency and credit have a dashing hero." Alas! it has always been | not merely touched bottom, but their bottom the case that the loveliest and gentlest of has been knocked out, and like the Danaides, condemned to severe punishment in hell, the

Confederate financiers will be assigned to the eternal labor of trying to fill it up. INVAMOUS SWINDLING .- We find the follow ing in the Cincinnati Times of the 17th inst: The fact is becoming gradually apparent that a number of the new recruits obtained to swell the ranks of the furloughed regiments are not reporting themselves to their com mand at the time of their departure for th mand at the time of their departure for the front. However successful the officers may have been in swelling the numbers of their men, when they leave at the expiration of their furlough they can seldom rally more than their original quota. For instance the valiant little 5th Ohio returned for a short season with about one hundred and fifty-six men. During their stay they recruinded and twenty-five, ma mits and veterans were ordered to render rous at Camp Dennisonr pevious to their departure, and when the boat left with those parture, and when the boat left with those who reported, their entire number was about two hundred. Consequently there are now delitequent from duty some one hundred and seventy recruits, all of whom have received the Ward and Government bounties paid in

this city by the proper authorities. Guilty as the scoundrels were who thus enlisted, received the stipulated bounties, and kulked when the time came for their depa ure toward the front, it seems to us that the whole guilt was not theirs. There was cerainly great negligence, gross carel he military or civil authorities or both. The new recruits should not have been permitted o draw their pay until they could be kept inder the eyes of those whose business it was occumand them. To pay to unknown people the heavy bounties now allowed to recruits and then permit the recipients to catter through the country upon a mere promise to return at a named time is to exhibit either semi-idiotic stupidity or a criminal disregard of the interests and rights of he country. A Cincinnati paper expresses

the opinion that at least one fourth of the new recruits have failed to report at the proper time to their respective commands. However, all these recreants or delinquen sie, by order of the Federal Government, regarded as deserters, and any person who procures their arrest is entitled to the sum of hirty dollars per head. We hope that the re ward is sufficient to stimulate vigilance and activity, and that all the base and swindling offenders will be arrested. We hope, too, that nough of them will be hung, or shot, or otherwise severely punished, to deter other wretches from following their vile example. Men will not willingly continue to con to State bounty funds if they learn that their money goes into the pockets of delinquent unaways, and that the thieving rascals escape with impunity. But we have no doub that means will be found to correct the evil

thus brought to public attention. When John Morgan, the great origin

Paul Morphy, the chess-player, has just returned from Paris to New Orleans. He went to Paris about four years ago as a loyal man, beat all the Europeans at chess, and was flattered and honored immensely. He made and attracted no attention whatever.

Senator Sherman last week presented a memorial from Ohio to the United States Senate, asking that a revenue per capita tax should be laid upon dogs. We can see no reason why persons who own worthless dogs or curs that how! all night to keep decent people awake should not pay for the luxury.

watch and guard him. This fact is stated by the Richmond papers. What are they doing about it at Washington? Mr. Francis Waldron's story about a three-hours' interview between Gen. McClel-

Berleycorn.

officers have been put in irons in Richmond in their mouths for some weeks past,

The old 31st Ohio regiment arrived in the city in regard to slavery has been a little winding. yesterday morning, per steamer, from Cincinnati. It numbers, counting recruits and veterans, seven hundred men. No regiment scmebody, we suppose we shall have to stand from the State of Ohio has a prouder record ers probably recollect, Dr. B., in one of his the field in the early stage of the rebellion,

rehement and eloquent publications, gave a and, participating in all of the movements of deal of solemn and indignant counsel to the the old division commanded by Gen. Thomas, population of the North. He warned them, it assisted in driving the foc from Kentucky ple of the slave-holding States wouldn't wait | Ohio was one of its stanchest supports, and o be invaded but would invade the North justly claims a share of the bright honors in his impetuous and headlong eloquence to | thrown to the front of the lines, and its ban-

simply intermeddling with it a little, is striktucky. We do not know of any adequate ing for its immediate extirpation from the whole Southern land. One might suppose, that, if the millions of the people of an entire section ought to be invaded and subjugated by informal legions for only agitating the We feel deeply concorned in relation to this slavery question and perhaps stealing an occasional nigger, the President of the United. States must deserve some terrible doom for assuming to annihilate the whole institution of slavery by a drop of ink or the breath of rived from home in the morning, and emleaders know that they can inflict great injury his mouth. Yet Dr. Breckinridge, who so whelming army into the North to fight in the interests of slavery against the Northern people, now sustains, or seems to sustain, the President in his sudden, violent, remorseless,

relation to us in his paper of Wednesday. The want and gaunt despair have stalked through opinions he gives of us are absurdly at variance with what he and other recent candidates for the Public Printership said of the Senior Elitor of the Journal immediately after the elecat time a poor hypocrite, uttering words of abusive language toward us which he himself does not believe to be just. We thought something of his praise and we think nothing of his abuse; but we are quite willing that they should pass as offsets to each other. Some people's denunciations are nothing but the beads, bubbles, and froth upon the surface the bile in their stemachs and the gall in

when we point out the dangers of invasion as warnings to our authorities we at the same time act as guides and pilots to our state's mortal enemies; but, when we see the mpending cloud and hear the far-off mutterings of the storm, it would be madness to keep silence until the startling flash of the red artillery and the thunder shock of battle waken us to the dread reality of our situation. We may take a lesson from the duties of the foldier on picket, and learn to peer into the darkness, to watch the moving of every shadow, and, whenever any suspicious movement or appearance is observed, to make preparations for resistance, or for falling back upon the main body to report the indications. What, then, are the indications which lead to can't understand why one of them talks our apprehensions? Breckinridge has been | about "the publisher." He might properly cheering his dispirited and exhausted brigade enough say a publisher, but not the of Kentucky rebels by holding up to them lisher; he is the indefinite, not the definite the allurements of home, and picturing, as srticle. This "publisher" claims that his

of the rebellion, fierce, vindictive, and among on our borders, and is intensely longing Longstreet, one of the most trusted partisans of the insurgents, has stripped himself for a and is ready at any moment to swoop upon our State, while hindreds of those who listened three years sgo when "the leprous distilment" of treason was poured into their ears by the leaders of the accursed revolt, now feel that they are "driven out from bliss," and look over our State boundary as the confine which shuts them out from a land of plenty. We believe that an invesion of Kentucky will be attempted as a matter of necessity if not o choice. Western Yirginia cannot support an army, as it has been exhausted for the supply State offers the only hope of sustenance. We

should as soon espect a pack of ravening wolves to pass by a herd of lambs without polesting them a hope that the famishing chorts of Breckinsidge and Buckner could suppress their thievish propensities when unger goaded then on, so far as to allow Kentucky to enjoy repose. We are abundantly forwarned, and in the name of heaven then let us be forea med. We can state as another important fact, that not a few Kentucky rebels in the South have written, within a short time, to their rebel relations, friends, and sympathizers at home, to sell or in some way make secure their horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, grain, and | But alas for consistency | it has been quite the other kinds of movable property, because there would in a short time be a more formidable and destructive rebel invasion of this State than there has ever yet been. They say that Morgan and others will come in, probably from different directions, with an aggregate force of sixteen or seventeen thousand men, prepared, if not to occupy Kentucky permanently, at least to ransack her throughut her whole extent, sweeping away everything of value and leaving her stripped and desolate. The fact that a great invasion of this enfficiently established without the testimony of the Kentucky letter-writers in the South to their people at home. It was fully established by Major-General John C. Breckinridge's late speech near Dalton to his old Kentucky brigade, announcing to them that he was ordered to Western Virginia, and, that he wished to take them with him, so that he and they might be near their old Kentucky homes, with a prospect of recovering them. There is nothing more certain in all this war than that the main purpose of Breckinridge's movement into Western Virginia is an invasion of Kentucky, and there is no doubt that

a powerful force under Buckner or Preston or both, strengthened by John Morgan's, Forrest's and Champ Ferguson's cavalry, will co-operate with him in the invasion. A special to the Cincinnati Gazett says the exact strength of the rebels at Dalton on Sunday was seven divisions of infantry, and Roddy's, Hume's, Davidson's, and Patterson's cavalry, the whole commanded by Wheeler. The rebels also have some troops tween Spring Place and Dalton, at Resaca, at In what consists the vast superiority of Calhoun, and at Rome. John Morgan has Kentucky, that she should resist a me of the Federal Government sustaine Maryland and Missouri?—Nashville Un also 1,500 at Decatur, already mounted, and 600 more waiting for horses. On the whole, the available rebel force now under Johnston What have Maryland or Missouri or both

Those who shaved John Morgan's head ook some rebel wounded prisoners, ate dingrace himself and not them. er, and returned. A large force of rebels entered the town shortly after his departure

It is evident that the rebels are turning entriloquists. All their words seem to com-

is about 35,000 strong. Reinforcements ar arriving. The Georgia State troops are being concentrated at Dalton. They will probably e a source of weakness rather than strength at Columbus, disgraced themselves and not him. And, if he shall execute his avowed On Sunday last Col. Boone, 28th Kendetermination to shave the heads of all the ucky, went to Lafayette, Ga, occupied the town | Federal officers he may capture, he will dis-

> Major-General W. T. Sherman, the new commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, arrived in the city last night, direct from Memphis. He leaves for Nashville

eet would like to adra nggold. The rebels have a large force of fantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Special Despatch to the Louisville DECHARD, Tenn. March 16. A band of Guerillas under Col. ( attacked the freight train from Nashville, near Estille Springs, to-night By displacing a rail the train was thrown off the track and burned. Capt, Beardsley of the 123d N.Y., and seven men just arrived here on a handcar, having been parolled, after being striped of their clothing and manner whiches ped of their clothing and money, watches and jewelry. The Rebels killed three ne-groes who were on the train. Two of the land were killed. No loss on our side. They belonged to Roddy's command.

diately give themselves up for military duty,

regretted that the Alabama was not detain and contended that all such vessels sho

FORTERS MONROE, March 15.

Milledgeville, Ga, March 10 .- Governo

pressments of provisions, removal ofslave

Guthrie has hith

Our armies have been strengthened, our

concealing what will not bear the light.

and expresses his opinion as to who is re-sponsible for it, and how peace should be sought. The statement of Lincoln that the South offers no terms of adjustment, is made an artful pretext that it is impossible to say when the war will terminate, but negotiation.

t will raise our armies to over a mi

WASHINGTON, March 16.

and desertion from the army.

chels not known.

MEMPHIS, March 14.
Advices from Vicksburg to the tenth, says

KNOXVILLE, March 15.

Washington, March 16.

The Senate proceeded to consider the District of Columbia business.

Mr.Conness is troduced a bill authorizing the erection of buildings for the branch mint at San Francisco, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Hones resumed the consideration of the read bill, and adverted the amendments offer. Thirty of the forty rebels who mutinied in ort Morgan have been shot. The Herald's Hilton Head letter reports the ion of Pillatka, Fia., by a strong force inder Col. Barton.

The Herald's New Orleans letter states tha

agold bill, and adopted the amendments offered by Mr. Hubbard, of New York, yesterday, namely: Provided the obligation to create a cinking fund, by the act of February 25th, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

Mr. Higby opposed the Government going into market with gold in its hands and trickstering to buy its own paper at less than its face. Porter's entire fleet of iron-clads is at the mouth of Red river. Thirty transports loaded with troops were also there. Admiral Porter had captured a strong rebel fort on Washita river with all is come. with all its guns, including three 32 pound-ers. Gen. Banks and staff would take the field on the 10th, and the army will commence ing to buy its own paper at less than its face.

Mr. Keliey, of Pennsylvania, said he had changed his voice, and would now vote for immediate operations.

The Herald's West Virginia despatch states

that a rumor prevails that the whole of Ewell's corps was moving into the Valley of Shenan-doah, probably for subsistence. The House agreed to the first amendment, viz: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate by a period not exceeding one year the payment of the interest on the WASHINGTON, March 16. WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.
Five hundred of our prisoners died in Richnond during the month of February.
The orders relieving General Meade and apointing his successor will be issued in a few public debt.

The House next voted on agreeing to the

CHATTANOOGA, March 17.

ceived wide comment. It is published in e morning Gazette, with denunciatory edi-

orial thereof, and is exciting much interest.

The Edinburg has arrived; news antici-

The Herald's correspondent from the fleet

NEW YORK, March 17.

Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary to sell gold. This amendment of the Senate Burnside will be assigned to the Departwas agreed to—83 against 56. So the bill, as amended by the Senate and Mr. Hubbard, was ment of South Carolina instead of Fremont. Rumor assigns Hancock a department, and states that Gen. Grant will assign Fremont to active duty also. Gen. Thomas will soon the bill to drop unemployed general officers.
Mr. Cox, of Ohio, opposed it, arguing that
they should be dropped only after inquiry to e relieved from the command of the Army the Cumberland, to the command of which see whether they are incompetent to do so; otherwise it would be a stain on their charac-

PROVIDENCE, March 16.
Governor Smith issued a proclamation, de ters from which they could not recover.

Mr. Farnsworth favored the bill. He thought that general officers should be treated ing our quota under the last call of the dent to be already full. as everybody else when their services are not

FORTRESS MONROW, March 15. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the The flag of truce steamer New York arrived this evening from City Point with a large number of our prisoners from Richmond, emong whom are Captains Sawyer and Flynn and General Neal Dow; also several ladies. Without action on the bill, the House ad-WASHINGTON, March 17. The President has taken measures to enforce the enrolment law in Kentucky.

A bill will be introduced in the Senate today to deprive all deserters who may have escaped into the British Provinces of all privilege of future citizenship unless they immediately give themselves up for military day.

New York, March 17.
The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says deneral Ross reports coming in conflict with company of negro cavalry near Canton, dississipp, and killed 55 out of 70. A letter received in Richmond reports a lankee blockader sunk off Fort Holmes by the fire of the fort. The location of Fort General Beauregard is in Florida. General

the troops are in high spirits in anticipation of another grand expedition. They were eager for marching orders.

Quite a battle occured at Yazoo City on the 5th, between the negro troops stationed there and a large number of rebels who made an attack or the place. The rebels calmed an attack or the place of the pla atton has assumed command there.

McGibbon, a Federal spy, was executed at AcGibbon, a receive mopolis on the 11th.

Nashville, March 17.

General Grant formally assumed command of the armies of the United States to-day. The following is the order on the subject: attack on the place. The rebels gained pos-session of part of the city but the guaboats coming up opened fire on them. The negroes being thus encouraged, charged and drove the rebels back. Our loss was slight, that of the Headquarters Armies of the United States, Nashville, Tens., March 17th, 1864.

General Order No. 1. In pursuance of the following order of the

President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 10th, 1864.

Under the authority of the act of Congress
to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General in
the United States army, approved February
29th, 1864, Lieutenant-General Ulysses S.
Grant, U. S. A., is appointed to the command
of the armies of the United States.
(Signed) The executive committee of the Knoxville-Greenville convention of 1861 met here to-day and adopted measures to reassemble the con-vention on the 12th of April. The movement looks to a separate State organization for Feet Tenerge.

Upwards of five thousand bales cotton arrived from below, yesterday. Receipts by wagon continue large. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ssume command of the armies of the United ates. Headquarters will be in the field, and till further orders will be with the army of The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th and succession on the 6th, arrived this evening. the Potomac.

There will be an office headquarters at

Quecestown on the 6th, arrived this evening.
Her dates are two days later.

Denish affairs are reported unchanged.

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and
it is reported that he will embark for Mexico
on the 25th, all difficulty having been settled.

A Vienna telegram says the missive of
the Prussian Minister to Vienna had the de-Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where headquarters are at the date of their address. their address.
(Signed) ULYSSES S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

Gen. Grant leaves for Washington on Satsired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

The Federal Diet officially announces that it has received no invitation to a conference.

The Daily News replies to the sneers of the Times at General Banks's general order regulating negro labor in Louisiana, and applauds the measure as necessary presentages. triangle of the state of the st the measure as necessary preparatory to a step from slavery to entire freedom. Gen. Sherman is due here to-night, and

course pursued by the Confederates in Eng-land, inviting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, and will immediately assume command of the Gen. Dodge is in the city.

Washington, March 17.
Advices from Gen. Butler indicate that he will be able to continue the exchange of be prohibited entering port.

The Solicitor-General explained and defended the course of the Government, and asserted that every effort had been made to prisoners.
Gen. Wallace takes command of the Middle Department next Saturday. Col. Don Piatt remains chief of staff.

honestly carry out the laws and maintain neutrality. He prohibited the entering of ports and said the Government was considering the subject of how it could arrange with the Confederate Government.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The new call for troops accords with the emains chief of staff.

An average of twenty refugees arrive daily
t Baltimore from the South. There were
hirty yesterday direct from Richmond.

The Military Committee of the Senate have used to recommend the promotion of Lieu-Washington, March 16.
The new call for troops accords with the plans for the military campaigns which have been laid out by Grant. It is understood he saks large armies of the country if it expects him to close the war within the present nant-Colonel Sanderson to the command of e 113th New York because of the proof of s cowerdice at Chicksmauga. The Ways and Means Committee report the

itary Academy bill with a provision for ineasing the pay of cadets to forty dollars pa It is officially known that the statement that the Rappahannock had left Calais and nouth, and giving every ex-member of Corress power to nominate an additional cad gone to sea, is erroneous. She was still at St. Calais.

The House postponed for three weeks the The Richmond Examiner of the 14th has seen received.

Eight shells were thrown into Charleston nt resolution dropping unemployed general The territorial business was taken up, and

the Senate bill enabling Nevada to form a constitution and State government for admitting her into the Union was passed without The Senate Colorado enabling bill came up.

Brown's message was read to the legislature to-day. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldiers' families, couton planting, illegal distillations, Mr. Mallory proposed to strike out the clause rohibiting slavery in the proposed State. he question was decided in the negative, being only seventeen votes in the affirm-the bill was then passed.

It is stated that the President has recently declared his intention to enforce the orders concerning negro recruiting in Kentucky. Ex-Secretary Guithrie has hitherto had Mr. Kinney made a speech on territorial affairs, particularly in relation to Utah.

The enabling bills which passed the House for Nevada, Colorado, and Nebraska require of each the election of a delegate by a convention, which shall rebuiled. n Kentu-erto had great affinence with the President in inducing him to make exception in behalf of Kentucky, but vention, which shall submit the constit is supposed, that, since his recent political demonstration, his voice will not be so potent. The President's last call for 200 000 more agreed on to the people for ratification, to be held on the second Tuesday in October. The constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration men excites very little discussion; if enforced effective men, and ought to make shert work of what is left of the rebellion. Independence. Slavery is prohibited erein by an ordinance forever irrevocable what is left of the rebellion.

The Democrate strenuously resisted the seage of the bill dismissing Major-Generarmaining memployed over three menths. without consent of Congress. When ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of those States on an equal footing with the original State, each to be entitled to one member in the House till the next apportionment, and two Senators after the passage of the bill provid-ing a temporary government for the territory of Montano.

als remaining unemployed over three menths.

Mr. Garfield, in the course of a strong speech in its favor, said the President and the War Department were responsible if these Generals were good for anything and still were unemployed, and he was determined to make them take the responsibility.

Several Major-Generals have been suddenly set to work kince the introduction of the set to work since the introduction of this bill, and he thought it probable that places The Virginia Senate has resolved to ask Congress to place three Federal soldiers at eard labor, one with ball and chain, on the bill, and he thought it probable that places would be found for some more of them.

Jeff Davie has appointed Friday, the 9th of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. In his proclamation, he says recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Sa preme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have soheme to burn and plunder our capital and destroy our civil government, by putting to death the servants of the people, has been

the servants of the people, has been

finance promise rapid progress to a satisfac-tory condition, and our whole country is ani-mated with a hopeful spirit. The fixed de-termination is to achieve independence. Milledgeville, Ga., March 10.—Gov. Brown's The address speaks of Dahlgren as a fit as-The sources spears of Danigren as a fit as-sociate in infamy with Butler, and a host of lesser criminals, who have disgraced humanity. The Examiner of the 14th reports that the Federals have retreated toward Knoxville, and indications of an early engagement in East Tennesses have dispressed in necesage was read to the Legislature to day. He commences by saying that the late action of the rebel Congress has shaken the confilence of the people in their justice or compensation of the people in their justice or compensation in financial affairs.

The computery funding of \$700,000,000 or the late calls of the President for 300,000 or the late calls of the late

in honocast affairs.

compulsory funding of \$700,000,000 of and 200,000, the quota of which was fixed by the Government from this city, has been filled, and pledged is repudiation and had faith. notes in forty days at a less rate of interest than that pledged is repudiation and bad faith. The discussion of important measures in secret session is declared a blighting curse, conveni-ment for convenience. unteer bounty paying committee was far nished for those quotas to-day.

The report which has attained some cur-

He declares the new military bill unconstitu-tional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but they will stay at home in detail, thus depriving the State of an active military, placing civil rights subordi-nate to the State of an active military power. The Governor review the causes of the war, and expresses his pointing as to who is rerency, that our forces at Yazoo City have been captured, by the rebels, are unfounded. The message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, says that the late action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC )

The 3d army corys was reviewed yesterday
by General French.
Several escaped prisoners from Richmond ame into our lines yesterday. One was a the war will terminate, but negotiation, sword will finally terminate it. Should keep before the Northern people as that we are ready to negotiate when are ready and will recognize our rights f-government and the sovereignty of reach victory our government should a special despects form Cincinnati, March 17.

A special despects form Cincinnati, March 17.

e idea that we are ready to negotiate when ey are ready and will recognize our rights self-government and the sovereignty of stea. CINCINNATI, March 17.

A special despatch from Charleston, West
Virginia, dated the 16th inst, reports that a
rebel force of 1,500 strong was within fifteen
miles of Cayandotte threatening Barboursville. After each victory our government should anter each victory our government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted let the armed force be withdrawn and the hallot-box decide. If this is refused even a dozen times, renew it, A strong force has been sent out to intercept

NASHVILLE, March 18. General Sherman issued General O-der No to-day, assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. His beadquarter or the present will be in Nashville, in the

some building occupied by Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant takes with him his present staff. He leaves for W. shington on the morning train Colonel Wolford, the plain, blunt, bronzed old Kentucky hero, arrived last night, rekilling three. The trains are running in regorted at once to Gen. Grant, and was o red to report under arrest to Gen. Schofie ular order now.

W. Roper, ambrotypist, fell from Point Lockout, one hundred feet, this afternoon, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and a family of young children. His home was in Carrollville, Clair county, Pa. He He asserts that, if shorn of his commission, the army shall receive his services as a private. He claims that he has not violated aricle five of the regulations, and, if deprived of his rank, he will vindicate his loyalty in t dragged a woman down the awful the ranks. nel Frank Wolford's Lexington speech

KNOXVILLE, March 17. Reliable authority, very late from the vicinity of the robel army, places their force at not over 9,000, which are about making apid movement somewhere in the direction Virginia. All the prominent rebels have been moving away for some time past. They have destroyed White Horn and Muddy Oreek bridges, and are forming upon the raincad preparatory to a retrograde movement. No aerious collision between the forces is likely to occur. Gen. Schofield does not anticipate any raid into Kentucky.

Sr. Louis, March 17. Vicksburg dates of the 8th say that twenty teamers were at the wharf taking on troop for the expedition, which, it is presumed, will unite with Banke's command, and go np A report gives Gen. A. G. Smit

command of the expedition.

It is said that Kirby Smith is selling his cotton, and delivered in our lines to British couses, and others, for sterling exchange.

Washington, March 17.
The new tax till is nearly finished by the
Ways and Means Committee. Manufactured
at ticles only will be taxed. One dollar per
gallon will be placed on distilled spirits after st. Neither crude petroleum nor to leaf will be taxed.

the text on refined peroleum will be twenty cents and on malt not less than 30 cents. The Times's despatch confirms the report of Stuart's crossing the Rappahannock, and says Kilpatrick and Merrill are on his track. NEW YORK, March 18.

NEW YORK, March 18.
The Times's Paris correspondent announces
the important fact that Minister Dayton has
terved a written notification on the French
Emperor that if the rebel steamer Rappahannock, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea the French Government will be held reonsible for the damage she may do to Ameran commerce. It is also announced that the French govrnment has issued more stringent regulaions concerning cruisers of the belligerents,

Among other things specified in these regula-tions, are two to the effect that no vessels of weather, or for necessary repairs, and that no vessels can return to a French port after leaving it, in less time than three months CAIRD, March 18. Several men were arrested, a few days since, below Hickman, Ky., for having,

es for the avowed purpose of entering he rebel service.

A number of rebel sympathizers have recently been actively recruiting for the rebel

Guerilla bands are being formed by citizens in the several towns and counties of Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Washington, March 18.
The House Committee on Commerce have greed on and ordered to be reported, when committee shall be called, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Govern-ment of the United States to terminate the reciprocity treaty made with Great Britain for the British North American Provinces at the end of twelve months from the expire if ten years from the time the treaty went nto operation, viz: September, 1854, to the and that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof nless a new one shall, before that time, be concluded between the two Governments, b which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments. The President is author-ized to appoint two commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Ser for the revision of the treaty, and to confe with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be wished for, the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the people of oth countries, based on the true prin reciprocity, and for the removal of existing

The amendment of the Senate to the Mail bill, passed that branch to-day. It repeals the act of August 17th, 1862, authorizing the

ons. From this trifling incident exaggera-d rumors prevail. If there is any excite-ent, it is confined to a very small circle. A letter received at the Union office from

St. Louis, says Gen. Sibley, who is the states that a large number of Soiux, 250 lodges, save come into Fort Pierre to lay down the CAIRO, March 18. The hospital steamer B. C. Wood, from Vicksburg and Memphis, arrived with three hundred and forty-nine sick and wounded troops, and left this morning for St. Louis. Eight died on her way up, among them Julius Romus, of the 35th New Jersey. The estimated force of the enemy at the

cent fight at Yazoo City were 5,000 deces of artillery, and two stern-wheel gun-outs. The 8th Louisiana (colored) lost ighty killed, wounded, and missing. The st Mississippi cavalry lost fifty. t Mississippi cavalry lost fifty. The steamer Continental, from New Orens on the 10th, arrived with 12th Wit in, and the 11th and 15th Iowa veterans. The 12th Wiscensin disembarked here, and the other regiments go to St. Louis.

An expedition composed of three brigades arted from Vicksburg just as the Continen-The 16th army corps also left for the South, destination unknown.

Gen. Lee's rebel cavalry, which followed Sherman's expedition on its return, had re-

turned to the interior. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 18. Partial election returns from eleven coun-es give more votes than the whole number equired by the President's proclamation to eplace Arkansas in the Union. Other coun-ies to be heard from, forty-three in number, will give fully five thousand more votes. The ew State constitution framed by the late onvention was almost unanimously ratified. here being only one hundred and third action of her own citizens.

The guerrilla bands made violent threats, notwithstanding which, the citizens were en-chusiastic in their desire to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polis at the imminent risk of their lives. The mil-tiery authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

The British prize steamer Mary Aun, from Wilmington for Nassau, arrived here to-day. She was captured by the U.S. gunbout Grand Gulf. She had a cargo of 2,000 bales of NEW YORK, March 18.

The sdores speaks of Dahlgren as a fit asThe sdores speaks of Dahlgren as a fit asThe sdores speaks of Dahlgren as a fit aslate making various raids into Missouri i the spring.

A Washington special to the Post says the

Government is enlisting a small number of black soldiers for cavalrymen. There will be a limited number of places for white officers. New York, March 19.

Mobile papers of March 9th, say a Union ree attempted to land on Dauphin Island, uluking it unoccupied, but happening to atch sight of Confederate soldiers concealed, and waiting to receive them, they hastily r ired afterward, furiously shelling the wood They also say that the Union picket boats re-connoitre with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines's wharf.

The steamer Ellen Torry, of the 14th, has strived. Two of our prisoners were frozen to death on their way from Richmond to Americus, Ga. Thirty-one escaped from the

ars. The hanging of 51 Union soldiers at Kingston, and the reported hanging of several companies of the 2d North Carolina regiment s given a start to enlistments of con and deserters, who are eager to avenge these

The Newbern Times urges the sending of 50,000 troops to North Caroline. Newbern is impregnable, but the time has come when the Federal army should penetrate to the interior, carrying the banner of social and political mancipation.

Lieutenant Williams, of the 4th Wisconsin was killed by guerillas not far from New Or-leans. The report of the capture of Yazzo City with the 11th Illinois regiment is repeat-

ed via New Orleans, but is doubtless untrue.

Col. Wolford, which has been the cause of so much excited comment. We can merely add that this sketch corresponds with the informaion which we have derived from those who heard the speech, and we feel convinced from their representations and the explanations of Col. Wolferd himself, that "Kirkwood" gives the substance of his remarks with entire ac

COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD'S SPENCH .- A

correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial,

whom we suppose, from his nom de plume-

"Kirkwood"-to be the Rev. William H.

Hounell, chaplain of the 1st Kentucky cav-

alry, gives a sketch of the speech of

Mr. STERLING, Kv., March 15, 1864. Ers. Com.—The reports upon which you could your despatches and your editorial of reterday, I am persuaded are mainly incorrect; and as I have heard Colonel Wolford on any occasions, as well as at Lexington, if on will furnish a brief space in your columns will give you a brief outline of this great

The splendid sword, sash. pistols, spurs, &c., resented by the patriotic citizens of Lexing-on were in consideration of and as a token sppreciation of the distinguished services Col. Frank Wolford to his State and nation. They were bought soon after the capture of Morgan and his men in Ohio, to which Wolford—being first and last in the pursuit with his gailant brigade of Kentuckians and Ohioans—contributed so eminent a part that Morgan himself and the people of the international contribution in the property of the contribution of the contribu carington consider and the people of exington consider him the principal ause of that capture. Wounded on three ccasions, having fought on over fifty battle-ields, besides in numerous skirmishes, having command of a gallant division, and being complimented most highly by General Burnide as the principal cause of the salvation of conville as he after the death of General exville, as he, after the death of General ders, was the man who, with his battered ion held the foe in check until the in-hments were completed, he has claims at

ast to a generous criticism.

The presentation speech—beautiful, patrin, and complimentary—was finished, when onel Wolford arose, deeply embarrassed overwhelmed with emotion. He said the could hardly realize that he was the max thus so favored, so complimented by the ntelligent and patriotic people of Lexing ton: that his feelings of unworthiness and ion would prevent his expression of the appreciation he felt of the generous diment. He stood silent for some time, thering his feelings, and at length broke out in a beautiful, touching compliment to his own brave, true, and tried soldiers, and claimed for them the worthiness of such a compliment and of all honor from their country. A wild burst of applause now relieved try. A wind curst of appliance now relieved him and he began that great speech which reflects honor upon himself and the large appreciative audience then present. He occupied at least one hour in exposing, in the most eloquent argument and withering invective, the leaders and the laws of this most groundless and wicked rebellion. He showed, in the first place, the beauty, the strength, the freedom and clays of our once harny covern. freedom and glory of our once happy govern-ment. He showed how it protected the hum-blest, poorest of its citizens in all their real and in all their conceivable rights of property, lite, and honor. He contrasted the reat American rights, as he termed them, ith the so-called Southern rights. We had I the rights that an honest man could cl e something else, and more than an honest

e rights of all men be so secure as under our overnment. rights claimed, therefore, as Souther ights must be the right to steal, to rob, and under the people and government, by miliry orders and by Congressional ena-He then showed that no government on eart! had ever been attempted to be established maintained, except this so-called Sou eracy, by acts of public and private g. He was aware that much complaint xisted in Kentucky against our own armies, ut the difference between the two was, that the one stole and plundered by orders and by laws, and the other in violation of both. He had never ordered nor permitted, with his knowledge, a single item to be taken without oper receipt, from any, in all his campaigns. whether Union or secesh. That the the military commanders, were to decide by due process of law the the citizen. He fought the armed ion, and had no time, nor disposition, nor right, to interfere with the private prop , be it houses, lands, negroes, or pro-ons, of any citizen, without due compensa-; and that when people said that they did not wish to spare their property, and no abso-lute necessity existed to take it, he was opposed

having it wrested from them. All of these ights of the citizen were not only constantly, ystematically, and violently taken, by this o-called Southern Government, but were will was passed by the House to-day prodiers under the homestead law, which enables them to take oath before a military officer.

Several days ago information was sent hither by one of the bridge-guards on the virginia side, that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he unitary anthorities to observe the configuration of the bridge-guards on the virginia side, that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he unitary anthorities to observe the configuration of the bridge-guards on the virginia side, that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he unitary anthorities to observe the configuration of the bridge-guards on the virginia side, that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he unitary anthorities to observe the configuration of the property, but their negroes, about the configuration and freedom of which they make such a cry against Lincoln and his party. He showed up, also, the terribo is cruel conscription of Jeff Davis, and said that he defied all history to show a parallel to their other theorem to take oath before a military on the property of the configuration and freedom of which they make such a cry against Lincoln and his party. He showed up, also, the terribo is on the virginia side, that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he unitary anthorities to observe the configuration and freedom of which they make such a cry against Lincoln and his party. He showed up, also, the terribo is on the toribo conscription of Jeff Davis, and said that he defied all history to show a parallel to their other theorem to conscript the love of the configuration and freedom of which they make such a cry against Lincoln and his party. He showed up, also, the terribo is on the vicing freeze of New Year's Day and day are two succeeding, was hard on the verse seed and the configuration and freedom of which they were safe, and the configuration and freedom of which they were safe, and the configuration and hi their open avowed enemies, to fight their bat-tles with and for them. He, for one, would never submit to a division of this great country to any power on earth, but, above all, to

such an unrighteous, cruel, blood-thirsty, tyranny, as that at Richmond. He then, for perhaps half an hour, exposed as he said, what he deemed, in his humble judgment, violations of the Consutution, of the rights of loyal States, of the President's an pledges, made by the dominant power at Washington. As to the President, he would say nothing against him, but against a corrupt party, abolition and cruel, to carry out party ends, he would say what he chose, ill those schemes of tyranny, aggrandiz and perpetuation of power which he thought they were attempting; and that the President, as their instrument, was fast losing his power over the army. If they did not cease using him thus, the army-officers and soldie would soon, if they did not now, regard him

would soon, if they did not now, regard him as a usurper and a tyrant.

He concluded by saying that he felt a deep solicitude for his own native Kentucky, under the deep trial and humiliation with which she was threatened. Kentucky was ready, as she ever had been, to turnish of her own brave sons, white men, to the fullest demand that might be made on her, to put down this wicked rebellion. One-third of her sons, of military age, were or had been in the field; that the rest were ready, if need be, to go, that the rest were ready, if need be, to go, but they saw no necessity for these abolition neasures of emanipation, military confiscation, and negro soldiery. That, on the broad, just constitutional existing the second of the just, constitutional principles of the Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln and of the first year of the war, Kentucky would furnish all. But he was mistaken in the Governor if he did no use all constitutional power to prevent the prevent this humiliation and constitutiona violation in Kentucky; that, planting them selves upon the Constitution of the co serves upon the Constitution of the country, the Constitution of Kentucky, in the Union forever, they should use all the power of the State to resist it. He stated that, if there were "pimps and informers" present, he only hoped that they would report all he said to Mr. Lincoln, and he only wished that he were resent to hear all that its bed and in the contract. Fresent to hear all that he had said: and could be but know the true opinion of the soldiers in the army, he would realize that he must change his course, as they, by a great majority, regarded him, in his attempts to as all who did not obey unconstitutional and illegal orders, a usurper and a tyrant. He intended to fight this rebellion while a rebel was in arms, and, if dismissed, he would shoulder his musket still for his country, but would never report for duty to a negro, nor should never report. uld one ever report to him. He did not, however, expect to resign, nor be dismissed from the service; if the President wanted any

body to resign, let him resign himself.

KIRKWOOD. New York, March 18.

There are rumors of a conspiracy, embracing several counties and cities of Kentucky, having for its object the annexation of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy. The leaders had their headquarters at Monticello, and were corresponding with Longstreet in Tennessee, and that Kentucky members in Richmond had held correspondence with parties in London, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Danville, &c., it is feared, to establish a central committee in every county, and to compet the inhabitants to join the the rebellion as soon as Longstreet or Breckinridge enters the State. The infamous conspiracy was discovered by NEW YORK, March 18. The infamous conspiracy was discovered by the seizure at the post-office of letters ad-dressed by Kentucky members of the robel Congress to some leaders of the plat ongress to some leaders of the plot. Gen. Gilmore's chief of staff states the lower rt of Charleston nearly destroyed; that only e upper part is occupied by troops The rebels are said to have large forces in The revers are said to have large 1900s in North Carolins distributed along the railroad, from Petersburg to Wilmington.

Longstreet, it is said, will be appointed com-mander in south Virginia, and Kirby Smitu-takes his place in East Tennessee.

Washington, March 18.

Capt Sawwar resulty returned from Righ-

Capt. Sawyer, recently returned from Rich-

mond, states that he saw Lieut.-Col. Litch-field, Major Cook, Dr. Kingston, and three rs of a negro regiment in one cell led to six negroes, and are fed on corn read and water, and little of that.
It is rumored that Gen. Kilpatrick will be inted to another department, and imporof them doesn't have a night-mare.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864

hinks the late news from Mexico by the steemer Morning Star puts rather a gloomy phase on affairs in that distracted country for the Juarez party. One by one the States are won over to the Imperialists, either by the orce of arms or through the treachery of the native leaders; and although Juarez still refuses to resign the Presidency, there appears o be but the shadow of a hope that he or hi faithful adherents, surrounded on all sides by foreign arms and domestic traitors, can make any successful resistance to the overwhelming current of events. Vidaurri, heretofore a strong supporter of the Liberal Government it is said has now turned against Juarez, and if so, this defection takes away one of the main props of the President. The news, however, comes through French sources, and it is possible may be highly colored in favor of the Imperialists as that perty is now called. The State of Yucatan has declared for the empire, and this is a most severe blow to the Liberals. The Imperialists appear to be steadily capturing town after town, and scattering the Liberal forces before them. There appears to have been bad management on the part of the Generals comanding the Liberal forces, resulting either from a lack of military knowledge, or from calousy among themselves. They have not had any responsible military head or conrolling power, and the Generals have conducted their separate commands more after the fashion of guerilla bands than regular armies fighting to sustain the integrity of the Na tional Government. They have still a good many thousand troops in the field, but they are so widely separated as to be of comparatively little use against the superior military tactics of the French. Juarez is reported to be little better than a fugitive, and he is now onhis way to Matamoras, and perhaps he will not find rest until he crosses the Rio Grande. There is therefore but little hope for Mexico ender the present rule, and unless some man hould rise up equal to the emergency of retoring order out of chaos and leading the ople, who at heart must feel all the nativa ride in their country and patriotism for their free government so nobly won in their revontionary struggle, the nation for the present | Nashville as fast as the crowded state of the oust pass out of their hands and go into the ntrol of a foreign despotism, wielded by a foreign usurper. The pear would seem to be ripe for Maximilian, or rather Napoleon, but with all its fair exterior the fruit may prove otten at the core. When the nation recovers from its present disorders, and the people become again united in sentiment and action, it

throne of his Mexican subjects. an could claim. Where on earth could all THE CROPS .- Mr. S. Burnett, of the Vincennes Nurseries, writes in the Gazette that there will be no peach, apple, pear, blackberry, and cherry crops this year-all killed. He gives the following statement of how to manage the trees:

Majesty thence like the fierce blasts of a

Bearing trees should be cut back, at once, o the wood formed two or three years ago, and they will start new shoots, and in two ears bear a full crop again. Those planted sat year should be cut back to within six uches of the ground. Trees taken from the cursery this spring and so cut back will prove one the worse for having had their top The New Albany Ledger is satisfied that

S. Burnett" is in error as to the fruit all heing killed. In its vicinity apples and cherries are but little injured, and people should not commence trimming their trees until the buds make their appearance. Then let the limbs be cut back a couple of inches below the upper buds. It is told that many fine peach orchards in that vicinity have been utterly ruined by the "cutting back" process advised by "S. Burnett." The Evansville Journal says an old farmer

unteer states, that, on the 8th inst., General Dodge left Athens with a small force, consisting of a portion of Fuller's brigade and the engineer corps, for the Tennessee river, which he reached and crossed the same night. He surprised the enemy at Decatur, and captured it with but little resistance from the terrified rebels. The General, with a small body-guard, noiselessly crossed the river near the town, and, by the aid of a heavy fog, was not disand as a freeman would denounce it as he had a right to do. He charged that party with rebels, on discovering the boat approaching covered until near the opposite bank. The demanded them to halt, but they didn't halt worth a cuss," whereupon the rebels fired several volleys at the boat, after which they "skedaddled," with the boat's crew close at their heels. The main part of the force crossed above town, and arrived at the outskirts just in time to see the flying rebels make their exit on the opposite side. The force in Decatur was estimated at from four to six hunred, about equal to the number that so skilully drove them out and captured their city. Our forces still hold the place, and, we under-

stand, will make a post there. COMFORTS FOR REBEL PRISONERS .- The relatives and friends of rebel prisoners in any of the military prisons of the United States will be glad to see the following letter, and we bave no doubt that many of the prisoners will have cause to rejoice. Persons in Kentucky can send articles not contraband to any or all of the military prisons in the coun-

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONS WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 186 Capt. S. E. Jones, Prov. Mar. Louisville, Ky. CAPTAIN: By authority of the Secretary of War, I have respectfully to inform you that lookes containing nothing hurtful or contra-send, sent to prisoners of war by their fami-ics or friends may be delivered, and I request is permission may be put in force at Louis-

Any uniform clothing or equipment of any lind for military service, weapons of all kinds, and intoxicating liquors are among the contraband articles. Any excess of clothing over what is required for immediate use is contraband. contraband. I sm, Captain, very respectfully, your bedient servant, W. HOFFMAN,

bedient servant, W. HOFFMAN, Col. 3d Infantry, Com. Gen. Pris. The Boston Traveller says that Gen. alleck, as General-in-Chief, has done things that were very difficult. Pity some of them hadn't been impossible.

The New York radicals are determined that niggers shall be allowed to ride in the street cars. Those cars are quite uncomfortable enough already. The Atlantic Monthly is becoming

But nobody could expect the Atlantic to be the Pacific. The Richmond Examiner of the 28th ys that the rebel Confederacy "is going right through." We expect to put it right through.

ery quarrelsome on the subject of niggers.

Our officials might possibly be forgiven r scattering the Federal money if they lidn't scatter the Federal troops so outrage-General Sherman has returned from New Orleans to Memphis. Gen. Hurlbut's

corps is expected soon to arrive in the latter It appears from a late letter of Mr violence.

The Union prisoners at Columbia very nearly made their escape a few days ago by tun-Chase, that he has declined. But Mr Lincoln. has declined a good deal more than Mr. Chase

The rebels may lose all their horses. but we shall be greatly surprised if every soul

BARRACKS NEWS .-- Yesterday, two hundred and nine-three recruits were received at the FROM MEXICO.-The Philadelphia Inquirer men for the 1st Michigan cavary, eighty-fiv

Barracks-one hundred and fifty fine-looking of the sturdy sons of the Hawkeye State, intended to strengthen the ranks of differen lows regiments in the field, and fifty-eigh Seventy-five convalescents reported for light luty. Eight deserters arrived from Cincinnati and four from Indianapolis. One hundre

and fifteen convalescents, stragglers, and reruits were forwarded to Nashville, and fi teen convalescents to Lexington. Thirty-six ecruits arrived from Pennsylvania. On eporting at the Barracks, they learned that they were on the wrong road to join their egiments. Their commands are in the Army of the Potomac, instead of the Army of the Cumberland, and a despatch gave the pleasant nformation that they had been sent Wes through a slight mistake. This was agreeable ntelligence, and, no doubt, the officers who made the slight mistake will be ever kindly remembered by the Pennsylvania boys for affording them an opportunity of visiting the West at the expense of Uncle Sam. Transportation is so abundant on all the railroads at this particular time, that the sending of a company of men on a wild ride of nine hundred or a thousand miles out of their way i a mistake of so little moment that we would eel shocked and astonished to hear any on ondemn the act as a piece of carelessness and an unpardonable blunder. We shall not be surprised to learn that the officer responsible for this little mistake has been promoted. The thirty-six recruits start on their return to Philadelphia to-day. Twenty-six deserters were yesterday sent to Nashville, in irons. and two to Lexington. William Stevens, company A, 21 Indian deserter. He was brought across the river to this city, and confined in prison.

cavalry, was arrested in Jeffersonville as a

ABRIVAL OF VETERANS .- Several regimen arrived in the city yesterday, on their return to the front. The 33d Ohio, two hundred and fifty men; the 70th Ohio, three hundred and fifty; the 44th Indiana, two hundred and sixty strong; and the 51st Ohio, are reported as the arrivals of yesterday. They are all from home, and will be transferred to railroad will permit. The reinforcement of the Army of the Cumberland may not be counted by companies or regiments, but numbered by brigades. The arrival of regiments in the city en route for the front during the past days of the present week, has averaged bout four per day. They all return strong in numbers, and are daily strengthened, after s highly probable that a revolution may arriving in the field, by thousands of recruits break out which will drive his Mexican forwarded to them. Surely our armies are getting in splendid fighting trim, and, when a Norther." and perhaps it is this reflection orward movement commences, the Conwhich gives him such pause in accepting the tederacy will quake to the very centre.

> By instructions from the Commission r of Internal Revenue, collectors of internal revenue are informed that by the act of March 1864, the duty of sixty cents per gallon is o be levied, collected, and paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale on and after March 8, 1864. It is held that spirits distilled prior to March 8, 1864, are not subject to this increased tax, although not sold or removed till after the 7th day of March.

> It will be observed that by these instructions it is not contemplated that the amended law shall have any retroactive effect. It was pprehended by many that the increased tax would be levied on all distilled spirits in the hands of manufacturers at the time of the passage of the law. The above instructions show that the law is not so construed, and the increased tax is only levied on that made on and after the 8th of March.

> Washington city cares but little for anything which has not a political bearing or significance. The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says a case of singular unanimity has just occurred there which is worth mentioning as a novelty. There was an exhibition in the Hall of Representatives at night, the object of which was to acquaint the Senators and Representatives in Congress with the proficiency which has been made by the pupils in the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. The attendance of the nublic was respectable, but the unanimity alluded to consisted in this, that there was not a single member of Congress present, out of the two hundred and thirty who compose the

Congress. Comment is of course unnecessary. We see that the Congressional Committee, appointed to investigate the charges and ru-mors of corruption and improper conduct on the part of government officials, has taken rooms in Wall street, New York, and is about

commence its labors .- Boston Post. If every member of the Committee had Argus's hundred eyes to discover the corruptions and Briareus's hundred hands to record them, eyes and hands would give out before the work could be half accomplished.

A reckless letter-writer accuses Gen. Lew Wallace of intemperance. We happen o know that the gallant Lew drinks only water. He goes now into service, and we hope he will prove as fatal a water-Lew to he rebels as the bloody field near Brussels did to the French. When Charleston shall be fairly set on

fire, she will hardly be able to hide her light ander a bushel. England and France long to divide

his great Republic. "Divide and conquer," is their motto. There is some little meat still in the

Confederacy, but the rebels are losing flesh every day. The rebels say one thing and do another,

and we hardly know how to take them. CAIRO, March 18. By the arrival of the steamer Continental, we have the Natchez Courier of the 11th, which says that Gen. Tuttle, of Wisconsin, had arrived at that city. He has been appointed to the command of the post, which,

t present, is one of importance.
The ram Horner picked up about a dozen scaped prisoners on the 8th inst. They had seen twelve days making their way from reveport. About one hundred made their escape at the same time, but the others have not been beard from. Four hundred of our prisoners still remain near Shreveport. A portion of them were of Gen. Davis's command, capred at Morganza, and the remainder were

rews of gunboats which were captured at abine Pass. Guerillas are again making their appearve been committing shocking barbarities

n Union people, destroying everything in The 3d brigade, composed of the 11sh, 13th. 5th, and 16th Iowa regiments, have all re-The transport Continental left Vicksburg with over 7,000 soldiers, nearly all velorans coing north. A few boats remained at the wharf bound for below.

The weather is delightful.

Generals Lee and Jackson hung on the ear of our troops on their return from Merid-m as far as Bolton Station, 26 miles from Vicksburg, where they retreated rapidly, being driven back. They did no damage. CINCINNATI, March 19.
Despatches from Columbus say all veterar

regiments in Ohio belonging to the Souther artment have been ordered to the Army Under the last call for troops Ohio is short 23,000. The Commercial's Chattanooga despatch says the robels are in large force in our front, but make no demonstrations.

Thirty-five Federal prisoners escaped from the Columbia (S. C.) prison on Wednesday.

A despatch from Meridian, Miss., says Gen.
Sherman has gone down the Mississippi River

with his troops, evidently designed for the Gen. Hindman has resigned. Gen. Hood commands the corps. Breckinridge takes command in Southwestern Virginia. Considerable excitement prevailed in Georia on account of Governor Brown's message. he rebel papers are discussing it with much

Part of John Morgan's command left De-Gen. Price issued an order, dated Long-wood, Ark., March 3d, resuming command of the rebei department of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, March 18. Gen. Neal Dow, who arrived here to day irect from Richmond, appeared on the floor of the House this afternoon, in his Libby cos ame—flannel shirt, blue pants, and a single reasted private soldier's suit, sadly torn, an breasted private soldier's suit, sadly torn, and sewed up by the General himself. He says that if we have any success in this campaign it must be the last one; that the rebels cannot hold out for another. All things, he says, in-dicate their exhaustion.

The General complains that some of his old Maine law disciples in Richmond don't live

name is was discipled in tremmond ont live to his precepts since they became rebels. He expresses a desire to be in the field again a soon as possible. Gen. Wool and Gen. lumphreys were on the floor of the House and Senate to-day, also Col. McKibben, of Salifornis, noted as Broderick's friend. Capitains, noted as Broderick's friend.
Capitains Sawyer and Flynn, whom the rebels had condemned to death, and for whom our government set apart Fitzbugh Lee and General Winder as hostages, have been exchanged for those officers and arrived here last night. They look well and seem to have orne up bravely under their imprisonm Corne up bravery ander their imprisonment. Captain Sawyer says that as hearty a greeting as he ever received from any one in his life he got from Fitzhugh Lee when they met under a fiag of truce after being exchanged. They agree with Neal Dow, that, while the

bels may fight well this campaign, it will almost impossible for them to make an-The Navy Department has now been three imes called on for its correspondence with Dupont relative to Charleston. Two of the is were made some months ago. It is sinnlar that the correspondence is not yet forth

coming.

The case of Col. McHenry, contesting the election of Yeaman, of Kentucky, to the House, comes up next Monday before the Election Committee. McHenry bases his claim upon charges of military interference in the ele WASHINGTON, March 18.

A special to the World says Mr. Clement C Surley, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, oringing the rumor that the rebels intend anther invasion of Maryland. His statemer re entitled to some credit from the fact that the made the earliest announcement of Lee's atended invasion of Maryland last June. Some facts in partial corroboration of this re-port are known here. It is believed that the emy is burning to avenge the foray of Ger Kilpatrick, and that, while Gen. Grant is prearing for the capture of Richmond, Lee wi paring for the captured infolments, her win execute one of his bold movements—abandon his communications with the rebel capital and make a dash for Washington, or for the rear of the Army of the Potomac.

Two of our soldiers were captured yester-day near Munson Hill, showing that the reb-el scouts are within our lines, and active preparations for the defence of the forts ound Washington indicate that the author ies are apprehensive of a foray at least, not of a movement of the main body of Lee's samy toward the national capital.

Gen. Meredith left for St. Louis to-night,

75@3, and extra Shaker at #3 50@3 75 \$ dozen. Cheese—There was a fair demand during the week and the market is steady at 14@14%c for Western Be where he is ordered.

The House Naval Committee have submitted the question of selecting a site for a navy yard at some point on the Ohio River to
Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, and Gen. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, who are to examine
into the matter and report at an early day.

Secretary Chase has been called on by large 13%@14c for tallow, Cotton Yarns-In fair demand at 48@49@50c, the atter figure for 500.

COAL-Market firm, selling at 35c, and 31c affoat for Pittsburg. Pomercy selling at 32c @ bushel. There were fair receipts of Pittsburg coal during the week. mbers of members of Congress and oth COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage s moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels ging the claims of their particular friend urging the claims of their paracolar friends as agents to be employed under the gold bill. It is understood the Secretary does not intend to make any such appointments. The matter will probably be left to the Assistant Treasurer of New York. \$1 60, half berrels \$1 25, do iron-bound \$2 00, har WASHINGTON, March 18 DRIED FRUIT-There is an active demand for peaches and apples, and prices are unchanged. Peaches are

Grey writes from headquarters, under this morning's date, as follows: Stuart has not crossed at Fredericksburg with 5,000 men.

By reason of reports that Stuart was concentrating large bodies of cavalry at Fredericksburg, preparatory to a monster raid, one cavalry corps has been placed under orders to move at a moment's notice. The wildestru nors are in circulation regarding his move

ments.
A rumor at Warrenton Junction says he ivouacked last night four miles south of that lace. Nothing to confirm the rumor had een received when the mail train passed hat place this morning. The enemy has that place this morning. The enemy has strengthened his pickets along the Rapid Ann, nd also made more formidable his works op-osite several fords. The story of the conspiracy in Kantucky i

edited among prominent Western Con-FORT SMITH, March 18. The Arkansas election closed last night, having, continued three days under the old Union race system. All counties north, and about twenty south of the old. Arkansas river have voted. From 10,000 to 15,000 votes are

Old pap Price assumed command of the department of Arkansas, and tells his demoral ed ragmuffins that he will soon lead them against their cowardly boasting foes, their reverses, reoccupy their territory, and establish their government.

The Union men in Texas are concentrating in anticipation of speedy protection from General Herron, whose column is moving

from this direction. It has been decided that the army frontier shall remain under General Thayer, which leaves General Blunt without a command. All quiet in the Indian country. ing. The market is firm at full prices. Kentucky i saleable at \$1 25@1 35 \$\mathbb{P}\$ ton. A good article command higher prices. New York, March 19.
The Times' Washington despatch says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is said, will shortly report a series of resolutions in reference to the Moxican question, taking strong grounds in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

The steamer Havanna from New Orleans he 11th, has arrived.
In the fight on the Wachita river, by which Admiral Porter captured a rebel fort at Harrisonburg, one of our vessels was struck Mary-The market is quiet and stoody at 21 793

New York, March 19. The banks generally advanced the rates of interest to 7 per cent., but on the street loans were made at 5@6. The 25:h Ohio regiment, 440 men, arrived from home to-day enroute for South Carolina.

A to-day's Philadelphia dispatch from Cul-

opper Court house says the signal officers coder Mountain report that a party of the case, who have been in camp across the Rspid Ann all winter, broke up, their en-campment and set fire to their huts, march-ing in the direction of the Shenandoah val-

former at \$25@22, the latter at \$20 per ton.

Ontons.—The market is unchanged and quiet, the prices ranging from \$4@4 25, according to quidity. We think two of the best labor-saving machines of the age are those washes and wringers of Mr. Huber. They cannot be too highly recommended—are all and even more than he claims for them. d&wl. PROVISIONS-There has been a buoyant feeling in the market throughout the week. Transactions were light at the following rates: Mess pork is held at \$22 50. Lard dull at 121/@121/20 for country and cit in tierces and kegs. Bulk shoulders at 3%, 94% lie for sides. No bulk hams in markst. Bacon shoulders at 13%c, sugar-cured at 14%615c.

Jones Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthns, prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., oston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which ecompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatnent of the above named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation. m15 eod3&w1

A SUPERIOR REMEDY .- We can con A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is withal not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

WEGLESALE MILLINERY GOODS .- We will wholesale millinger Goods.—We will ceive a beautiful stock of millinery Goods, rimmed Hats, etc., to-morrow morning, and fully prepared for as big sales this week as e had the pleasure of making during the eek ending yesterday. OTIS & CO. at from \$48@70.

LUMBER. The stock is very light and yards nea week ending yesterday. OTIS & CO., m20 516 Main street, up stairs. lowing quotations:
Poraross, -- Market dull and prices steady, quotab

Beautiful colored Photographs at Cooper's new Gallery, Main street, three doors above Third.

\*\*Main street, three doors above Third.

\*\*Main street, three doors above Third.

\*\*Main street, three doors above Third.

\*\*m16 d14&s w2m BREMEN TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

Brehan, Feb. 23, 1564. Weekly Tobasco Report of Carl Focke, Widow, & Son. tock, Feb. 23.....2,236 133 503 3.313 MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., at the Cathedral, in this city, be Rev. Bishop Spalding, Mr. Bryan-Mullanes Clemmas, of St. Louis, to Miss Mary Ross Warfills of this city. DIED, In this city, on the 16th of March, 1864, Mr. Daniel Eley Clark, aged 54 years.

On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., George Alfred On Wednesday morning, 18th inst., George Alfred Calbert Jr., son of Dr. William B. and Ann Augustalder Calbert Jr., son of Dr. William B. and Ann Augustalder Calbert Jr., son the inst., after a protracted attack of pneumonis, ALEXANDER C. GOODALL, in the 53d year of his age. On the 18th inst., Banax, infant son of S. P. and live Fuller, aged two months and two days. On the morning of the 18th inst., in the 67th year of his age, John L. Bichardson, of pneumonia. At 9% o'clock Friday morning, at the residence of her father, John Patterson, Miss Mollin F. Patterson, aged 21 years, 1 month, and 19 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKE . SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

UNCUBBENT.

% die. 1

30 dis. T

Morgantown and Point Pleas't Br. Mer.&Mec Bank,..... Eastern..... aryland—

263 dis. Merch. Bk.

60 dis. Bk. of Lou-

ALCOHOL-There was a very fluctuating marked oring the week, and prices are higher than la-

aturday. We quote at \$1 74 for 75 and \$1 82 for 9

APPLES—The market for green applie ruled higher in the latter part of the week, with a fair demand from the local trade and for export. We quote at \$3.35 25

for common to choice.

Butter-There was a fair demand for this article

broughout the week at advanced prices. We quo

ommon to good at 25@28c, and prime to choice roll a

BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for chestun

for hand-made, Manilla rope at 23@25c, hemp rope a

2%@14c, hemp twine at 25@28c, betting twine at 20

rve, 14%@15 for Hamburg, and 15@150 for English

ones-Firm, with sales of 14 oz star at 20%, an

o, whiskey at \$1 75, do iron-bound at \$3 00, pork

The receipts of corn were fair, as firm at 8.2890c for ear and shelled.

were made at \$1 10@1 15.

do nist and timbers....

The market for cats was quiet at 80200c. The

was a good retail demand for seed oats at high

gures.
The market for barley was very quiet, almost not

ifficult to give accurate quotations. We quote nom

nal at \$1 25@1 35 for spring and fall.

The same may be stated about rye. Light sale

GREASE-We quote brown at 25%c, yellow at 10c, and

HENF-The demand is light, with very little offer

MILL FEED-The market remains unchanged. Br at \$21, shorts at \$24, shipstuffs at \$28, and mid-dings at \$30,33 \$ ton.

Name-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100

kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$6 50, 8d at \$6 7 5d at \$7 60, 4d at \$7 25, 3d at \$7 75, 2d at \$6 75. The re

Qua-Lingerd has been firm at \$1 55. Lard

s quiet but firm at \$1 05@1 10. Coal and carb

oils unchanged at 15 co. Benzine is selling at 3 (40c, lubricating oils ranging from 1355).

CIL CARE AND OIL CARE MEAL-Unchanged, the

Hines-The market rules steady, with a deman

about equal to the offerings. We quote green 7@1%c, salted at 9%@10c, dry salted at 14@16c, dry flint at 16@

HAY-There was a fair demand during the week

We quote at \$29@31 \$ ton.

Hors-Remain steady, with a light demand at

from AND STEEL-Firm. We quote pig iron, ho ast at \$60@61, cold blast at \$64@66 per ton. Shee

ron J. C. 11c, C. C. 12c, Juniata 13c. Bar iron S. C.

Horse-shoes 124:13c, mule shoes 15@16c, plough slabs 14c, plough plates[15c. Licorice—Unchanges Sales of E. R., F. M. and

Q. Z. at 32c, J. C. & Co. selling at 33@39c. Lime and Cement—Market steady at \$1.50 for lime

and \$2 75 % bbl for hydraulic coment.

LEAD AND SHOT-Market firm; the stock is light.

We quote pig lead at 13c, bar lead at 13c. Shot \$3 330

LEATHER. - The market rules quiet and steady a

the following quetations; Solelather-Oak at \$15@4

hemlock at \$35@40 bridle at 200@64, harness do \$44@ skirting at 45@47, Calf-skirs at \$1 25, French & doze

empty. The market is firm and unchanged at the fol

..... B bushel (60 fbs.)

B barre

Soar-Market steady with sales at 8%c for pale

1 25@1 50

1 50/01

and the demand is equal to the supply.

SEEDS .- We quote as follows:

se sugar-cane. arian grass....

ard grass.....

oes (Irish)....

DXX. DXXX.

(ccke) (reofing)

Sheeting, 14 oz, 55c, copper pitts \$2 per h.

First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 9%0 per fi

Large pig 62c, small pig 65c per it.

BLOCK TIN.

100 10 DXX 10X14 IU. 14X20 IC. 14X20 IX.

Sona-In good request at 8%@90

614c. C. C. 714c. Juniata 12c. Sweet 13c. Een

13c, hogskins 25c each.

\$3 35, according to quality.

doing in it. There is very little offering, and it is

cent, less the usual discount to the trade.

BATTING-Supply light. Sales at 58@600.

BRESWAY-Market steady at 44c.

14%c, as to quality.

We quote as follows:

at 2Yo per b. 65, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65. .%@%dis. BANK NOTE LIST. expressly for the louisvilly J lesses. Hunt, moston, & quiglet

50, 2 at 24 50, and 1 at 25 25 per 100 lbs.

The prices for the different grades rema ally unchanged, and we quote as follows otes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana MANUFACTURED TORACCO-The market has been fair during the week. We quote common to medium (he) at 43@60c, black sweet (he) at 63@55c, and fine at 90@81 25 % B. Tennessee ranging fr WOODEN WARE,

WHISKEY-There has been a very fluctuating market

n, Nos. 25 to 26, at 200; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12,

-We quote the market quiet at 19@10%o

.- We quote steady at the same figure

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Brawner

Encloy House Stora Market Doursing a Brosses. Louisvilla, March 19, 1864. The receipts, sales, and transactions in live stock at the Shelby House the past week have been very good, and all have been sold as fast as they arrived.

CATYLE.—There has been but few heavy cattle in the CATTIK.—There has been dut few ucary castes in unarket; the mest were light. The Government huyers bought freely. There was a kind of standing back by quichers on account of Lent, for which reason they don't need much meat in the market at present. The shippers bought all that suited them for their surposes. Common and rough brought from \$3 to 3 50, good extra \$4 75 to \$7 % 100 hs gross.

BALS ROPE AND CORDAGS—Market remains quiet, ve quote bale rope at 7%@sc for machine, and 8@6%c Singe, Anderson Maddox & Able, of Jefferson coun-ty, Ky., sold a very fine lot of 431 head of sheep to Mr., Arturburn, to be shipped to New Orleans. All have been sold as fast as they arrived at \$3.30 to \$5.30 % and baling twine at 13@15%c.

Bagoing—There is little doing in this article, and prices remain unchanged. Light sales made at 14@ Beans—There is a fair demand, and prices steady at

18 50 \$ 100 hs gross common and good. s they arrived. Frices range from \$125 to a ead. Honses.—But few in the market. There is a great

emand for heavy artillery horses. Prices range from \$95 to \$195 % head. arge from \$90 to \$125 % head.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman y on Monday morning, and prices advanced from and Government use. Toward the middle of the week the receipts were more liberal and the quality very good, and drovers held their stock at extreme prices,

nd the reports seeming very un'avorable from both lastern and Southern markets, the market drooped a

week. There were large sales to the Govern ment. We quote superfine at \$5 75@6 00, extrat \$6 00@6 75, extra family at \$6 75@700. Buckwheat flour is solling at \$6 00 \$100 Ms.
Fratures—There is a fair domand, and prices up Sales of premium and extra cattle at 6%@7c, first ality at 54@6%c, fair to good at 4%@5%c, and com on and rough at 3@4c gross weight.

tle, and sales were hard to effect.

FEAThmon anged at 50c, Guccenies - Firm. We quote Bio coffee at 366 Well-fatted corn-ed hogs sold at 7% @8 10, and light nd common at 5%@8%c gross weight c, Java at 45c, and Mocha at 46@47c. New N. O. sugar RECEIPTS DUBING THE PAST WEEK at 15%@17c, according to quality; white sugars, crush ed, granulated, refined, and powdered at 19%@20c. N . molasses at 82@85c; sirups ranging from 8°c@9 ording to quality. Rice at 91/2010c. Spice at 35/037

Commissioner's Sale of Complete Fix-Pepper at 42@43c. Teas, gunpowder at 90@82 00, co. long at 50@32 00, imperial \$1 40, young hison at \$1 35, black at 95@81 25. tures for the Manufacture of Tobacco. ith & Mur ay vs. Weatherford & Tho \$1.35, black at 90g91 25. Grain-The receipts of grain during the week were moderate, and price are a shade lower. Wheat at \$1 200130 for poor Mediterranean to choice Alabama red, at \$1 M@1 40 for white Kentucky.

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain

> Screws, Shapes, Presses, and Fixtures for the Manufacture of Tobacco. Bonds with good security will be required for the purchase money, bearing interest from date, and harring the force and effect of a jungment of the force and effect of a jungment of Commissioner.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MARRIED

Metropolitan WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGER.



The Sisterhood Captivated!! Great Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the old Buck-breaking, Wrist-straining, and Clothes-destroying Process of Washing!

DY THE HELP OF THE NEW WARES AND number have them in use at lais city, of whosp we'd ill mention the following: 0. 8. Tunker, Banker; will make at Titlem, Banker; T. T. Shevre, B. P. Faulda, E. L. Huffmeld, S. S. Hamilton, E. M. Stone, J. D. O-borne, J. K. Duncan, Judge H. Fritle, Judge P. B. Mutr, wn. ferry, Gen. J. Boyte, R. B. Nugant, W. B. Hamilton, J. M. Stokes, and J. A. Miller, The Proprietors of the following Hoteas: United States, Craftan House, St. Nicholas, St. Charles, Eclipse Brakes, And by R. Lynch, Juneau Office, States, Craftan House, St. Co., and J. H. Bowman, Demonstrations, S. Gughes, & Co., and J. H. Bowman, Demonstrations, S. States, S. Charles, Exparticulars call for sead for circulars. Sold by E. Freparticulars call for sead for circulars. Sold by E. HUERB, At the store of H. W. Wilkers, I.M. Main strees,

\$100 REWARD. nd property, or \$50 for either.

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ent, tablict, account of the Press generally, and learned the historian, by the Press generally, and learned twelve thousand eminent civilians. To be completed in three elegantly illustrated super-royal on the order of the pressure of the learned of the law ready. Also be take orders for Victor's AllSTORY OF AMERICAN CONSPIRACIES, from 1760 to 1850—a vory superbly illustrated volume, ediling rapidly. Agents make readily from 350 to 3500 per week canvassing for these popular books, Sold only by subscription, and exclusive territory given. Send for circular of terms, &c. Address EDWD. F. HOVET, Gen. Agg., mr21 d1&w2

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! DATURELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYR is the Best in Disk World. The only Hornders, Prus, and Reliable Prus Now. This spiendid Hair Dye is Perfect-hanges Bed, Knsty, or Gray Hair Instanty to a Gloss Wasser of States without Inpuring the Hair or State of Hair or Hair o

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Japed Clawbily

Southern Bank of Kentucky, NOTICE IS MERRBY GIVEN TO THE STO-holders of this Bank that a second installment antication of twenty-five dollars in coin or a chare will be paid to them on the delivery of the cortificates and expectation of movements at the principal Bank or at the Citis

Dan'l Barbour vs.

LUR-UANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HART
L boutts and Crissinal Court made in these cases as
Mundratvil a, Hart county, Ky, on MONDAR, be
as dedited six months, a large and valuable affort.

THE FAMOUS NEW



The Horrors of Wash-day Turned into a pay of Pleasant Amusement and Health ful Exercise!

\$50 TO \$100 PER WERK. -AGENTS 550 TO state orders for the "Acknowl-deed Standard" HISTORY OF THE SOUTHEAN ZEBKLL(DN, by C. J. Victor. This work is con-aded to be the very best-is inducted by the Presi-tent, Cabling, Zembols of Congress, Governors, certification of Congress, Governors, over twelve thousand eminant devillam. To be com-

cholor's New Tollet Cream for Bressing the Hair 1916 dawistr

By order of the Board.
mis datus Q. W. NORTO

Barracks News.—But little business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday.

The 3d Ohio cavalry, two hundred and fifty re-enlisted men, arrived from home, on their way to the front. This was one of the earliest cavalry regiments sent to the field by the State of Ohio, and it has rendered efficient service in all its movements with the armies of the Southwest. The old 3d has carved for itself a bright history, and the people now hall it as one of the prondest ornaments of the State.

The 2d Minnesota infantry, three hundred and fifty veterans, are en route for the front, having enjoyed a furlough among the friends of their far northern State. The gallant 2d

of their far northern State. The gallant 2d was Minnesota's earliest pride, and the men re breasted the storm-shock of battle as firmly as the sturdy oaks of their native State stand before the howling wind of the winter storm. This young State may well feel proud of her second regiment of yeteran volunteers. Two hundred and fifty recruits reported

from Columbus, O. They will be forwarded to Nashville to-day. Thirty convalescents were received from various points. They are men that have been broken down by exposure and severe duty in the field. They will require rest and light

Fifty convalescents and two prisoners were forwarded to Nashville in the morning.

duty to restore them to health.

THE FIFTE KENTUCKY CAVALRY .- On our first pege will be found a letter from Colonel O. L. Baldwin, which is important to the absentees of the regiment. There are many who are away without leave, and some have doubtless contemplated desertion; to all such he promises every honorable effort to have them restored to duty without trial, if they turn during all this month. After the 1st of April he will take vigorous measures to procure their arrest and punishment. If any deluded young men are known to good Union citizens as being in this category, the kindest renasions should be used to induce them to epair their error. The Fifth Kentucky Cavsirv offers most desirable terms for enlistment. is an old regiment, having been raised by Col. Haggard in 1861, and its present commander is an old and experienced soldier, who will soon fit recruits for active duty. Any one who has seen service, and possesses the requisite qualifications of character, can obtain a ond Lieutenant's commission by recruiting hirty men for this regiment.

A bloody shooting affray occurred in Rassell county, Kentucky, on the 7th inst.

William S. Harris, a man about seventy years
of are, while under the influence of liquor, got into a quarrel with James W. Holt. The arrel resulted in an affray and in the fatal noting of Holt by Harris. The wounded man died in a few minutes after receiving the shot. Harris left his victim dead, and nothing more was seen of him that day. The next morning he was found lying cold and dead upon the ground about three miles from his It is presumed that the unusual excitement produced by the affray, his advanced age, and the chill night air caused his death. Holt leaves a wife and two small children dependent upon her for support. Harris has six

children grown. We learn from a gentleman, just arrived direct from Vicksburg and Memphis. that General Sherman has pressed all steamboats between New Orleans and Memphis nto Government service. His troops were resting from their severe march, and preparing for some new movement. It is thought he is collecting the boats to transport his command down the Mississippi river, either for another extensive raid or for an attack on Mobile. If such a movement is in contemplation, or attempted, General McPherson will have command of the expedition, since Sherman has

been assigned to the command of the Division of the Mississippi. From information regarded as reliable the Chattanooga Gazette gives an approximate estimate of the rebel strength in our front in direction of Dalton. It comprises Lieut. "al Hardee's corps, consisting of three sunder Walker, Cheatham, and Clen. Ma, for-General Hindman's corps, three divisions, un. Wheeler's cavalry, four brigades, under Roddy, Patterson, Hume, and Da-In addition to the above there are two odd brigades of St with Carolina troops, temporarily attached to Cleburn's command,

in all between 27,000 and 30, 900 men. Eighty men of the 1st Oh, 'o light artillery reported at the Soldiers' Hon. 'e yesterday, as returning to the front.

A verb tim report of it would fail to do jus-ce to the speaker. It must have been heard A small detachment of the 10th India Ga to be fully a preciated; the manner as well as the traiter would be necessary to give to it its full effect. We spoke with all the earn-extress, wermth, and animation of a man who felt strong in the con clousness of the truth of what he uttered, and was prepared to stand by what he said, regardless of personal consequences. He spoke as one no. Unaking a party volunteers, were received at the Home yesterday morning. The men have enjoyed a furlough with their friends of the Hoosier State, and are now en route for the field. We are told that but a small portion of the old ences. He spoke as one no. making a party 10th regiment has re-enlisted. quences. He spoke as one no. The angle aparty harangue to catch the popular appliance, but who felt that his country was in "de midst of a terrible ordeal, and that it required all the wisdom and patriotism of her best cit were to carry her safely through the perils which envisors her. The Cincinnati Commercial says that

the proper authorities in the Department of Ohio have taken steps to bring about, if possible, the immediate dismissal of Frank Wolford from the service for his abuse of the President in his recent speech at Lexington.

er stated that "no officer in the United Statt 3 army had more justly entitled himself to such a complimentary token of respect and gratitude from the loyal people of the State than Colonel Frank Wolford, because not one had The rebels in Richmond, fearing the pture of their city, undermined the Balle Isle prison in order to blow all the prisoners into eternity. As an offset, the Federal power

and gallant." If such was our opinion in regard to the officer for whom this compliment was designed one week ago, our admiration has been immeasurably increased for the man by reason of this noble effort in behalf of constitutional freedom; and, we may add now to what we then said, that by his speech here on Thursday he has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of ever man is rapidly undermining the whole rebellion. The rebels, who huddled the body of

Col. Dahlgren into a hole in the earth which they are determined never to reveal, deserve to find their own graves in the filthy bellie of buzzards and carrion crows. We understand, that, at a late loyal

meeting in Nashville, the Nashville Union was voted disloyal. The cases are very numerous where inventions have returned to plague the inventor.

by armed rebellion, and, on the other, of those who are seeking to crush them under the iron heel of military power. A soldier of the Union army, he is bending all his energies to the extinction of the rebellion; but his opposition to Jeff Davis, who is endeavoring by arms to destroy that Union, does not make him less sensitive in the rapid strides which the abolition party in charge the consentent are making toward The 4th and 6th Kentucky cavalry regiments are now at Park Barracks. We nderstand that they will proceed to Nashville in a few days. The 4th numbers 202 veterans,

A rebel paper says that Gen. Bragg brought his army to such a thorough condition of discipline as to make it a mere machine. We believe that Gen. Grant has run that ma-

If we allow the war to languish, the will languish too, and, languishing,

Colonel Frank Corner and Reporter of Sa's LEXINGTON, KY. Those of our ciuzens who failed to hear the speech of this distinguished Kentucky sol-

er at the Melodeon in this city on Thursday

nent, it proved to be one of the high

at devotion to his country which patriot

nk wonord—a man who signalized his de-ion to his country upon the breaking out the rebellion by raising the first regiment Kentucky to be wielded for its suppres-

on, who has been uninterruptedly in the

before remarked, has risked his life almost ever day during that period—it was calcu-lated the more to command the respectful at-tention and thoughtful consideration of his fellow-citizens. The time, too, just after the

nance of an order for the enrolment of the troes in Kentucky to be drafted into United States army, in utter vio-tion of her State sovereignty, and in

out the South; he charged him with the inauguration of a policy for the prosecution of
the war which was not only unconstitutional
and unwise, but the inevitable result of which
would be to prolong the war, if indeed it

er ended in reace, and, if successful, would

as utterly destroy constitutional freedom as if it had fallen under the blows of armed re-bellion. And not only did he charge these things, but he cited the acts of the President

country; disturbers of the public peace and comenters of strife; and, while he was in

menters of strine; and, white he was in longht, word, and deed every inch a Union an, he did not hesitate to say that they were dangerous to the repose and perpetuity of te Union as the secessionists themselves, heir fanaticism knew no limits to unconsti-

egitimate purpose, and to make it a war apen slavery, was an issue which the dominant

party had no right to make—it was a startling surpation of power—and, for one, he should be nounce it as without the color of right

he law for protection; and he was mistaken n the Governor of the State, whom he had

crown long and intimately (Gov. Bramlette occupied a position on the platform with the peaker, having come up especially for the ourpose of hearing him), if he did not protect

hem in their constitutional rights. If, when he people of Kentucky appealed to the law

r would he to them; yet, as a Kentucky free-

r which their free and manly spirits were nor which their free and thanky spirits were not prepared, while it involved at the same time an infraction of the rights of the State which it was the duty of the Governor, under his oath to support the constitution and see the laws faithfully executed, to resist with all

the constitutional power of the Common-

We do not pretend to report even the most

meagre synopsis of this great speech, for great it was in all the essentials of powerful oratory, running as it did through an hour and a half.

In the notice of this intended presentation,

wed himself more prompt, dashing, brave, agailant." If such was our opinion in re-

self to the lasting gratitude of ever man in Kentucky who desires to see the Union and the Constitution preserved, and the rights of the people under both upheld and main-

ned againt the assaults of those, on th

ne hand, who are seeking to destroy them y armed rebellion, and, on the other, of

which the abolition party in charge of the government are making toward a military despotism; and while he was ready in the future, as he had been in the past, to fight the one with the weapons he had chosen, he stood equally prepared, as a freeman, to denounce the policy of the other as it deserved to be denounced by every truely loyal Kentuckian. And he used the very strongest terms in which to characterize the startling usurpations of power by the dominant party. He was not afraid of the hacknied cry of "giving aid and comfort to the one-

ice for the last three years, and who, as

stand up for their constitutional rights, which had been gradually encroached upon from the commencement of the rebellion, the day was not distant when they would be slaves.

Col. Wolford closed his speech by stating that he was aware that there were always in the commencement of the state every public assembly now-a-days "pimps and informers" who made it their business to ort to the fountains of power and patron gained. The time, the occasion, the circum-stances, and the man, all conspire to render-itone of the most significant and important efforts that the present terrible crisis of the nation's history has called forth. The oc-casion was the presentation to him of a splendid sword, sash, pistols, and spurs, suit-able to his rank, by a portion of our fellow-citizens; but, instead of its being a mere commonplace acknowledgment of such a compliment, it proved to be one of the highreport to the fountains of power and patronage what was said in opposition to them. He
called upon them to report what he raid faithfully, and among other things, they might
inform Mr. Lincoln, if he desired to know
what those in the army whom he considered
his minions thought of his official course,
that "their coinion was that he was a trans-"their opinion was that he was a tyrant and a usurper," who was seeking, by overrid-ing all constitutional barriers and limitations, to trample upon the liberties of his country. But we shall follow Col. Wolford no further, and will conclude this very imperfect notice of his address by remarking that it was one ism slone engenders—of a stateman whose capacious mind grasps the momentous ques-tions of the hour—and of a soldier who has imperilled his life upon innumerable battle-fields is defence of that glorious government of the holdest and most manly speeches that has ever been made to our people. It is need-less to add that it was received with the most rapturous applause by the large audience assembled on the occasion. which was handed down to us by our ances-tors as a legacy of blood. Coming, too, from Frank Wolford—a man who signalized his de-

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 12.

HOUSE.
The House set apart to-day for speeck-makmr. Holman, of Indiana, argued against the State-reconstruction policy of the Presi-dent, whose duty it is to execute laws, and

not make them.

Mr. Hubbard spoke in favor of the belligerent right to declare slaves of rebels froe.

Mr. Dumont noticed the remarks of the gontlemen who had heretofore complained that the original purpose of the war had been perverted to abolitionism. He would like to know ed to abolitionism. He would like to know when these same gentlemen had yielded a vigorous support to the putting down of the rebellion. The idea that the South would enter into no negotiations short of a recognition of their bogus Confederacy was ridiculous. There were traitors in the free States, some of them runaways from the South, who were known as poor white trash. They were amongst the most earnest against the war, and maintained most earnest against the war, and maintained that the holding of slaves was a proof of respectability. Such men deserved to be elected to the rebel Congress. He noticed the remarks of Mr. Cox, and referred to his book, "The Buckeye Abroad."

Mr. Cox said he was tired of hearing such slang uttered here to a slim house.

slang uttered here to a slim house. Some one reminded Mr. Cox that the speech o which he objected was from a Democrat. Mr. Cox replied that Mr. Dumont was a arr. Cox replied that Mr. Damont was a renegade Democrat. He then referred to gentlemen coming here like schoolboys and using the slang and trash picked up during the week and sending it to the country as good speeches. It was a farce. The same old stuff reiterated about which he wrote when a schoolboy. He favored the social condition of the neg No one but an idiot or a fool would draw such

The Chairman (Mr. Dawes) called Mr. Cox to order, and required him to observe the rules.

Mr. Cox said he would do so, but why did mr. Cox said he would do so, but why did not the Chairman call the gentleman from In-diana to order for his gross personalties. Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, in a speech spoke of the Democratic party administering the govern-ment for so many years, and adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and

nings, but he cited the acts of the resident hind his party as proof to which there could be offered no successful refutation.

The most vile and detestable of all the isms with which the country has ever been afflict-ed—abolitionism—received no favor at the hands of this gallant Kentuckian. He de-nounced its advocates as the enemies of the country, disturbers of the public pages and hus securing to the nation the blessings was so competent to bestow. He attribut our troubles to the election of a sectional can-didate by contracted fanaticism, which sought to abridge the constitutional rights of the South. The President's plan of reconstruction was anti-Republican, and as absurd and neir manucism knew no limits to unconsi-tational aggression; and to acquire for them-elves power and pelf they scrupled not at sampling upon the laws, overturning consti-tions, and plunging the nation into irre-ievable anarchy and ruin.

He referred to the remark that new issues ad arisen since the outbreak of the rebellion, and gave it his sample is contradiction. practicable.
Mr. Grinnell noticed the remark which Mr.

Cox had made concerning him; namely, that he would express his astonishment at any-thing decent from him [Grinnell]. He [Grin-nell] never raised his arm to assault a man in hell never rased his arm to assault a man in his hife, but repudiates the foul slander in the audacity and base remark of that member.

Mr. Holman reminded Mr. Grinnell that Mr. Cox was not in his seat.

Mr. Grinnell said he knew that, but Mr. Cox had left the hall like a coward.

Mr. Holman said the gentleman might not have such terms if Mr. Cox was present.

had arisen since the outbreak of the rebellion, and gave it his emphatic contradiction. The issue was the same to-day that it was then. The question at that time was "Shall the rebellion be put down, the Union maintained and the Constitution preserved, with all the guaranteed rights under it unimpaired, or shall the rebellion be successful, the Union desolver, and the government destroyed?" It was not whether the rebellion should be crushed and the Constitution which is the bond of the Union at the same time destroyed, as Mr. Lincoln and his followers are attempting, but whether this glorious such terms if Mr. Cox were pre Mr. Grinnell said the sarcasm of Dumont had pierced the gentleman from Ohio, who recontly appeared in Brooklyn to support the speech of an apostate petticoat against Miss

stroyed, as Mr. Lincoln and his followers are attempting, but whether this glorious fabric of our fathers, with all its clustering memories and sacred guarantees of consututional freedom, should stand as an eternal monument of their wisdom, courage, and patriotism. This was the issue then—it is the issue now. He acknowledged no legitimate deviation from it. The purposes of the war were the same to-day that they were when Mr. Lincoln in kis inaugural, and Congress by resolution, declared that they were not for conquest or subjugation, nor for interference with the domestic institutions of the States, but simply to preserve the honor Mr. Grinnell said that Mr. Dumont had exposed the Democratic designs, and that was the zore point; they had opposed soldiers voting. Mr. Holman had controverted that point, but Mr. H. belonged to a very small party—the war Democrats. Not so with the larger portion of them. He briefly spoke in ion of McClellan, who, with his Demtratic friends, was leagued with slavery, and could go down to bell.

The committee rose, and the House ad-

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Morning Star, from New Orleans the 5th, via Havana, has arrived. She brings 1,200 bales of cotton.

Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the 2d, on the gunboat Deane. His late ex-pedition is called by himself a big raid, in ustice, or constitutional justification.

He referred to the recent order for the en-rolment of negroes in Kentucky, and de-nounced it alike as unconstitutional and unjust. It was but another of the series of the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian without any serious opposition, and returned with 11,000 mules, 4,000 contrabands, 500 prisoners, and a large Transports are rapidly bringing back troops tartling usurpations of power which were beom Texas. beginster, and the said was to said the copie of Kentucky to resist it as a violation of their gueranteed rights. If they were verpowered by force in their refusal to obey his order, then he advised them to appeal to

Governor Hahn was inaugurated on th 4th, with imposing ceremonies, at New Orleans. Gen. Banks delivered an address, it which he predicted the reduction of the insurrection to two or three States on the At there is reason to expect success from the new Red River expedition. The cavalry force has been sent to the front. The 13th and 19th corps, under McClerntic coast by this season's campaign. He force from Vicksburg, form the rest of the expedition. The expedition sent across Luke Ponchartrain two months ago, has returned to New Orleans.

Sr. Louis, March 14.

Vicksburg advices of the 2d say all hosts. aid: Let us remember that the inauguration we celebrate has the basis of a century the past two years, and so long as the people are faithful and true to themselves so long will stand Louisiana the first returning State Vicksburg advices of the 2d say all boats at that place have been pressed into Governwhich every man is a free man.

for protection from this unconstitutional edict, Mr. Lincoln persisted in enforcing it, he would himself be the rebel and not the people of Kentucky. He would by no means offer resistance to this unconstitutional order to the end of throwing the State into secession, but when Kentucky had felled all head of Governor Habn's address, regards slavery s the cause of the present unboly war, and is universal and immediate extinction as a ublic and private blessing. "From every ght before me," he says, "I am constrained the of throwing the State into secession, but when Kentucky had fulfiled all her du-ies and obligations to the Federal Govern-cent, was loyal to the constitution and laws of the land and intended so to remain, she ad a right to demand that her constitution and the rights of her people under it should be respected, and he believed that Governor believe that the cause of rebeilion is at it st extremity, and it seems not unwise to ok on this year as the final one of the mos that ever occurred in a civilized na-that ever occurred in a civilized na-The loyal men of Louisiana have ffered much and deeply, but with the bles respected, and he believed that devernor framlette would see that they were respect-d. He added, at the same time, that while e bed no idea of giving up his government or uitting its service by reason of the unconsti-ational and impolitic enrolment of negroes, nd that they should neither report to him, ing of God upon our exertions all will soon sperity will smile on our threshholds as of

The Natchez Courier of the 4th reports heavy firing on the Onacita, near Harrisburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday. rwould note them; yet, as a neutricay freein, be had a clear opinion upon this subject,
d did not hesitate to express it. The peoof Kentucky did not want to keep step to
"music of the Union" alongside of negro
diers—it was an insult and a degredation NEW YORK, March 13.

A Washington special says, by order of the resident, the following military organizaresteent, the following ministry organizations have been made:
Lieut.-Gen. Grant has been assigned to command all the armies of the U.S. General halleck is relieved from duty as General in thief and assigned to special duty at Washington as Chief of Staff of the army. Sherial designed to the army of the staff of the is assigned to the Division of the Missis pi, lately commanded by Grant, compri-gering the Departments of the Ohio, the Cum-riand, the Tennessee, and Arkansas. Major-General McPherson is assigned to

command of the Department of the Tenn eee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman Lieut. Gen. Grant will establish his head heret. Och. Oracle with the respective army cerating under his personal control. Gen. W. F. Smith was to-day nominated gjor-General of Volunteers as a necessary eliminary to his assignment to the conned of the Army of the Potomac.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War investigating the Florida expedition. The idence already given establishes the fact hat neither the President nor any one else in A Norfolk letter of the 11th confirms the

expulsion of the rebels from Suffolk, and our occupation of the place on the 10th. This is ater than the reported repulse of our troops which was stated to have occurred on the 9th Washington, March 13. The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary pres for the return of Indian refugees in

ansas, about 800 in number, to their own ountry, from which they were driven by eccesion. The removal will not be effected r some time. It is understood the committee on Ways

and Means have prepared a bill to increase the tax on manufactured tobacco twenty per Reports have reached here that the rebels

are preparing another piratical expedition from some of the small inlets in Chesapeake The utmost vigilance is required of pats, and it is believed the next party ying the experiment can't fail falling in Donnelly, a notorious guerilla of London, a., has been captured and sent to Oid Capi-

The Military Commission has returned from a tour of examination of the Northern and Western hospitals. As the result of their in-vestigations, several thousand soldiers, fit for duty, have been returned to their regiments. The Commission is to visit the hospitals in the St. Louis, March 13.

The 4th Iowa cavalry, vet rans, recently with Sherman's expedition, arrived yesterday, en route home. Two full Missouri regiments of colored cops went South yesterday.

Washington, March 14.
The National Intelligencer of this morning ienies that Gen. Meade intended retiring or etrongest terms in which to characterize the startling usurpations of power by the dominant party. He was not afraid of the hacknied cry of "giving aid and comfort to the one my," when he denounced these usurpations, and he warned the people that if they did not

Sr. Louis, March 14. General Fisk, commanding the District of St. Louis, has just returned from a tour of in-spection in the Southeast. Numerous bands of guerillas have been committing depreda-tions in that section and northeast Kansas, and some bands are preparing for more extensive operations in the spring. Energetic measures are being taken to drive out or destroy all such bands and establish law and order throughout this department.

Two iron-clad turreted gunboats were launched at Carondelet on Sunday. CAIRO, March 14.

Washington, March 13.

General Grant's exact position, as connected with Halleck and with the relation of the several armies in the West, continues an ob-

t of general discussion and mystification

This much however, may be positively stated:
Gen. Grant has gone West to make some
final arrangements for the armies in the south
west, and to turn over their immediate com-

will then return to the East, and the next

the vacant Major-Generalship in the regular

rmy caused by his own promotion to the leutenant Generalship.

Gen. Meade was in the city in the winter,

since Grant returned from his visit to the Po-

tomac army.

General Grant's determination to come East

theatre of active operations. But, on the other hand, his personal friendship for General

Sherman is so great that the friends of the

latter insist he would not be assigned to the

command of the armies in the Southwest if that were not considered a desirable position. It is estimated at the War Department that the number of new enlistments under the call for 500,000 men in all the States, up to April

will foot up 200,000. A draft will certainly will foot up 200,000. A draft will certainly be required for the quotas of Kentucky and Maryland. The War Department still con-templates a further call for 200,000 men. The findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McCook, is that he did his whole

duty in the battle of Chickamauga proper, but tted a mistake, arising not from con-

ferred to other Generals in the course of the

uarez had resigned is denied in a letter by

a naval success. Their war corvette Cordi dere captured and took into San Blaz, Mexi-

co, the vessel San Francisco, formerly an En-glish steamer, with Lord Raglan on board with despatches from Juarez.

The commission to investigate the conduct of Gen. Rosecraps at Chickamauga have fully

rted that a movement is to be

CUMBERLAND GAP, March 13.

New York, March 14.

made via Red, Black, and Wachita Rivers, to Munroe, thence by land to Shreveport, La. Gen. Steele will co-operate from Little Rock.

Information, deemed reliable, says Long-street's headquarters are at Greenville, Tenn.,

and Buckner's at Dull's Gap. Their mair

their pickets eight miles above Morristowa. Gen. Vauphan is at Rogersville, and Gen. Jones at Long's Mills, eight miles below Jonesville, Va.

The Tribune's despatch says that Admi

algren is on his way here without having ained the body of his son.

Washington, March 14.

House.—Mr. Burke introduced a bill grant
leg lands to aid in construcing a railroad from
Sait Lake City to the head waters of the Ore

gen, and secure the same for postal and mil

tary purposes. This, with other matters re-sting to the Pacific Railroad, was referred to

Mr. Arnold introduced a bill providing for a permaneut peace by removing the cause of the war. It provides that from and after the passage of this bill slavery shall be abolished

in all States and Judiciary.

Committee on Judiciary.

CAIRO, March 14. in all States and Territories. Referred to the

CARRO, March 14.
We have received some further particulars
of the late expedition up the Quachita river.
The gunboats Quachita, Osage, Conestoga,
out Hineman, and Cricket composed the ex-

ion, with the loss of two men killed and

ght wounded. The flag was then trans-

my from his position at Harrisonburg. Our

my from his position at Harrisonourg. Our corces burned the town.

The gunboat Onachita received but slight injury during the engagement. The Hineman will require considerable repairs.

The Conestoga collided with the Gen. Price on the 10th, on the Mississippi river, a short distance below Natchez. The Conestoga, with a cargo of ampunition, was such.

with a cargo of ammunition was sunk. The

at and cargo are a total loss.
The vote in Carroll county, Tennessee, cod 1,326 for Henderson, and 1,100 for cestley. In one district the election was

Jackson. Thirteen miles south of Lex-

ton parties of the enemy were threaten

The Post's Washington special says it is oubtful whether the Senate's gold bill will

ass the House.
The Ways and Means Committee have re

ted the proposition to permit national banks issue notes of smaller denomination than

Stocks improved from one to four per cent.

er the first board.

A Jacksonville letter in the Post, dated the

th, reports heavy firing up the river. It is derstood to be our gunboats feeling the

bel lines.

Later.—That day our advance, Col. Henry's

cond position, with the loss of a number of ounded.

Department of the Mississippi.

the people if they should vote

Scouts went within eight miles

NEW YORK, March 14.

ed to the Onachita, whose powerful glus a sileuced the enemy's battery, which sisted of three 32-pounders. But little iculty was experienced in driving the ene-

tion. Trinity was found strongly fortified. pecition. Trinity was found strongly for the c.
The iron-clad Osage, la the advance, was
allowed to pass without interruption. The
fish-ship Hineman followed, when a heavy
fire was opened on her, which, after a time,
compelled her to retire in a damaged condi-

og ere between these two points and

exonerated him from all blame.

be assigned to command immediately.

mand to Gen. W. T. Sherman, of Ohio.

will then return to the East, and the Extended the movement of the Army of the Potomac will be made under his personal supervision.

Gen. W. F. Smith, sometimes known as Gen. Baldy Smith, the officer who was once accused of real drunkenness in an action on the Peninsula in a Senate debate, and was Five hundred new recruits from Iowa, for he South, have arrived. Washington, March 14.
It is understood that the Senate will reconthe Pennsula in a Senate decate, and was subsequently exonerated, and who has lately been serving under Hooker in the West, is now down with the Potomac army, and the general belief is that he is to have immediate commend of it. He is only a Brigadier-General, but Gen. Grant is said to have specially requested that he should be appointed to fill the wear Maior, Generalship, in the require It is understood that the Senate will recom-struct the House bill providing for the estab-lishment of a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. Gen. Meade's friends are making very ac-tive exertions to have him relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac, but

With the exception of the single fact that Gen. Wadsworth has left the city for Fortress Monroe, there is not a shadow of foundation and was quite willing to give up the command of the Potomac Army. He is now quite as unwilling to do so. He is in bad health, how ever, and this is likely to be made the occasion of relieving him, whether he is willing or not. He is here now, and has been ever lines Great returned from his vigit to the Poor the report sent this noon in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Butler will not be interfered with in

their chances of success are said to be very

Gen. Butler will not be interfered with in the exchange of prisoners. The whole subject still remains in his hands.

Boston, March 14.

Private advices state that the rebel pirate Reppahannock left France privately on the 20th of February, armed with six guns and a picked crew, who had been paid in advance. Her cruising grounds, it was reported, will be the Equator and the China seas.

Washington, March 14.
The news of Governor Bramlette's protest against the enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, contained in a despatch this morning from contained in a despace this morning from Frankfort, produces considerable excitement among politicians. The feeling among the Union members of Congress is strongly in favor of a broad and manly policy in Kentucky, and it is believed that the President cannot and will not recede from the position he has taken. It is not seen by Kentucky he has taken. It is not seen why Kentucky should be treated in any way different from other borderslave States.
Kentucky members insist that there is some mistake about the despatch, and deny that Bramlette can have taken any such position as

committed a missake arising not from considerations of personal safety, but from an error of judgment by going into Chattanooga. The Court finds Gen. Crittenden free from all blame as to his conduct in the battle, and justifies his going into Chattanooga on the grounds that all his command had been transis attributed to him.

The President has received a despatch from Arkansas announcing that over twelve thou-sand of the inhabitants have taken the oath prescribed in his amnesty proclamation, pre-paratory to the reconstruction of the State Government on the one-tenth principle.

action, and that consequently he did nothing but his duty in reporting to Gen. Rosecrans in person. Both Generals, McCook and Crittenden, have been ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant-General, and expect to It is reported to-night that there was a diffi-culty to day between the copperheads and several furloughed soldiers at Buoyrus, Crawford county, in which three soldiers were shot. No particulars. About one thousand rebel prisoners were sent from Camp Chase to Fort Delaware to-New York, March 13. e arrival of the steamer Morning Star Havana to-day, we have intelligence

to the Sth inst.

Havena journals contain copious extracts from late Mobile papers showing that Sherman's expedition created the greatest alarm there. The Federal troops are charged with leading the statement of the statement o he mouth of Red River, ready for the coming the mouth of Red River, ready for the coming expedition up that stream. The ram Avenger has probably joined the fleet.

By the arrival of the War Eagle we have the latest news from Vicksburg. The reports of a fight at Yazoo City are meagre. It seems that the first report was muck caggerated. The 11th Illinois are reported all right, the such the fightiness are reported all right, there. The recersi troops are charged with having committed incredible outrages.

The steamers Faunic and Syren arrived at Nessau on the 25th with cargoes of cotton from Wilmington, having run the blockade.

News has been received from Vera Graz up to March 1st, and from the city of Mexico up to February 26th. The report that President Lugarz had resigned is denied in a letter by ted. The lith lillings are reported all right, hough the fighting was severe.

Five companies, under command of a Maor, were surrounded in a sort of fort, and alled upon twice to surrender, which they ndignantly refused. Their assailants were primedia.

From all parts of the country comes intelligence of the occupation of various towns by the French troops. The French have also had

finally compelled to retire.

The boats had gone to Vicksburg with cotton, and would bring back supplies and forage. Gen. Hurlbut and staff had arrived at The steamer Progress from Arkansas river arrived at Memphis with 2,000 bales cotton.

with despatches from Juarez.

Mashington, March 13.

A special to the Times says Gen. Grant returns here only for ten days. He will reorganize the Army of the Potomac and head its first movements in the field in spring. Gen. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 14.

Gen. Meade returned to the army to-day; his health seems to be excellent, and the reports in regard to his resignation are said to mit may receive its command.

Lieut. Col. Sanderson is under arrest on the harge preferred by Col. Straight of disclosing to the rebel authorities the plot of the Union risoners to escape from Libby Prison. None of his friends have any doubt of his innocence. be without foundation. WASHINGTON, March 14. The fellowing important order has just

WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GEN.'S OFFICE, ] Washington, March 12. }
General Orders, No. 98.
The President of the United States orders

NEW YORK, March 14.
Advices from Jacksonville to the 8th are ist. Major-General Halleck is, at his own command. Our loss at Alustee will reach eighteen hundred, of whom two-thirds are slightly wounded. quest, relieved from duty as General-in-tief of the army, and Lieutenant-General J. S. Grant assigned to the command of the mnies of the United States. The headquar-ers of the srmy will be in Washington, and lso with Licutenant General Grant in the Hilton Head letters report that the firing on Fort Sumpter and Charleston ceased on last The steamer Alice Turner, a small block-Major-General Halleck is assigned to

duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under direction of the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant General commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected signed to the command of the militry divi-

regiments of infantry and two cavalry, besides artiflery. The Savannah News of the 2d consion of Mississippi, composed of the depart-ments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkensas.
4th. Major-General J. B. McPherson is as tains an account of the capture of the rebel Ath. Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the department of the Army of the Tennessee.

5th. In relieving Gen. Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to The Mississippian reports that 400 deserters The Mississippian reports that 400 deserters in Jones county have organized, and resist successfully all attempts to subdue them.

The Mobile Tribune of the 2d says that on Mondar 567 shots were thrown at Fort Powell by the Yankee fleet, but without doing any

express his appreciation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the ardu-oas and responsible duties of that position amage. The World's New Orleans letter thinks By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND. Ass't Adj. Gen

WASHINGTON, March 14. Washington, March 14.
The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Generals McCook, Oriticaden, and Negley, at the battle of Chickamauge, has reported the results of its investigations to the War Department.
They find General McCook did his entire in the battle process but that he made in the battle proper, but that he made nistake, arising from an error in judgment ng oing into Chattanooga. General Critten-jen was held entirely blameless, and the Court poke in commendatory terms of his coaduct. His forces had been sent piecement to General

and before leaving for Chattaneoga The Herald's special of March 14th, says be Department of the Pacific, including Calornia, Oregon, &c., has been tendered to be J. Gep. Hunter and refused on the ground hat he desires active service in the field di-

Phomas and he found himself without a com-

that he desires active service in the held directly against the enemy.

It is believed that a reorganization of the Army of the Potomac is now being made under Major-General Smith. Major-General Hunter is to have command of the 1st corps, en. Hancock of the 2d, and Gen. Warren of A detachment of about two hundred and

fifty rebel soldiers, prisoners of war who have taken the oath of allegiance, started for New York on a special train this evening. The Military Committee of the House have ided to report in favor of increasing the pay of soldiers to eighteen dollars per month, and sergeants to thirty dollars. NEW YORK, March 15.

New York, March 15.
The Herald's Norfolk letter says the late expedition resulted in the destruction of King and Queen county court-house, where the gellant Dahlgren was ambushed and murdered. The defeat of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of the 5th and 9th Virtual County of the State of th ginia cavalry by the expedition has already The notorious guerilla Bob Colton was mong the killed. We had none killed, and but half dezen wounded.

Full details of Gen. Shorman's raid will be published in the Herald and Tribune. One hundred and fifty miles of rebel railroad com-

nunication were destroyed. This was its ob The future reoccupation of Mississippi by the rebels in force is an impossibility. Sub-sistence our forces draw are more than the surplus above the immediate wants of home population. 150 will cover our entire loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14. The gunboat Bombshell arrived from Ply mouth, N. C., and from Chowan river, Saturdey last. She reports a crowd of negroes awaited her coming down the river, and that the rebels opened on her from their batteries on the banks, rendering it impossible for her

Her commander sent to Plymouth for astance. The gunboats Southfield, White-ad, and Massasoit were despatched to the cone with 100 infantry on board. Gunboats opened on the enemy, and shelled them for five hours, when the rebels dispersed, and the river was open. A 100-round Parrott gun exploded on the Southfield, wounding two. There were no other casualties on our vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 15. House.—The House took up the Senate bill reviding that the franking privilege of the resident and Vice President shall extend to and cover all mail matter to or from either. NEW YORK, March 14.

The World's Washington special says the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommends a tax of 40 cents on petroleum, \$1 on distilled epirits, rnd 50 cents on tobacco. The same correspondent says that it is ru-ored that Gen. Butler will be removed from

The Tribune's special says that a guard yes-terday took possession of the naval store at Washington, by order of Secretary Welles, and arrested several clerks of navy agents to serve as witnesses sgainst Savage, and parties in New York and Philadelphia, charged with swindling the government in naval contracts. It was expected that the rebels would make It was expected that the revels would make an attack or Jacksonville to-day; if not, our lorces would soon advance.

The report that the President will soon call for 300,000 more men is reported from Har-disburg on the alleged authority of Governor windling the government in naval contracts.
The ship Star of the West, from Liverpool, reports eeeing on March 7, an Italian frigate (supposed to be the Re Gallantuoma) in a sinking condition, and, by request, staid by her all night, but in the morning could not Curtin.
The Tribune has a rumor that General
Beauregard is ordered to the command of the discover any vestige of ber.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 15.

The Senate reconsidered its action of yesterday in the passage of the House bill defining the rank, pay, and emoluments of officers of the army.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of one hundred citizens of Louisiana of African descent to be allowed to yet in the recognize. scent to be allowed to vote in the reorganiza-tion of Louisiana. The petition is approved by Anthony Ferdandez, President of the Lou-isiana Association of the Veterans of the Wa of 1812, founder of the first Union Associa-tion, and a member of the Central Committee or the organization of a free S.ate; by The Durant, President of the Free State Cou mittee, and other citizens. It represents tha all are owners of property, and ranny are en gaged in the pursuit of commerce, and hav-been paying taxes for forty-nine years; and at the call of Governor Shepley, they raise the first colored regiment in forty-four hour

The House then resumed the consideration of the gold bill.

Mr. Griswold advocated the bill. A remark of Mr. G. called up Mr. Boutwell of
Mass., who caused a letter to be read from the
Secretary of the Treasury, in which he says, on the 19th of February, he addressed a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, asking for authority to sell gold, and he had not yet changed his opinion as to the desirability of

HOUSE.

such a measure.

Mr. Dunman, of Pa., protested against the
Treasury being turned into a broker's shop,
and would continue to vote against the bill.

Without action on the gold bill, and after
considerable debate the House adjourned.

Washington, March 15.
General Orders, No. 100.
Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 14, 1861. In order to supply the force required to be

drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for Feb'y 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military ser ordered for 200,000 men for the military service, army, navy, and marine corps of the United States. The proportions and quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, receiners, or election districts of counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time are to when the support with the support of the credits and designation of the credit and designation the time up to which the numbers required meach ward of a city, town, etc., may be seed by volunteering. Enlistments or cirafts ill be made in each ward of a city, town, etc., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the arguet to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, will continue to April, 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one harded follows only will be additional bounties. hundred dollars only will be paid, as provided by acts approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

KNOXVILLE, March 14. A lieutenent engaged in recruiting for the let United States (colored) heavy artillery, was shot yesterday, near Louisville, by a The cars went to Morristown yesterday.

All quiet at the front.

Peacs has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say that they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Two were remitted to go in search of the head and permitted to go in search of the band and represent the real facts. Their chief Tuckaneeche came in a few days since with thirty of the tribe and accepted the amnesty. Since the return of the Indians to loyalty, the rebels ve committed numerous outrages on them. wenty have been thrown into prison. The

wenty have been thrown into prison. The est are concealed in the mountains.

There was some slight skirmishing yesterday, beyond Morristown, in which the ebel Col. Jones was killed.

All quiet to day. The rebels are supposed o be in force at Bull's Gap. FORTRESS MONROE, March 15.
The flag of truce steamer New York ar-

ived this evening. Captains Flynn and Sawyer and Gen. Don ave arrived here.
There is nothing later about General Shernan's expedition.
The Richmond Examiner of the 14th consists the following:
Charleston, March 13.—Eight shells have

een fired at the city since last report. Nothing new.

Charleston, March 7.—The enemy have cept up a clow fire on the city. The position of the fleet is unchanged. 8th—Thirty-one shells were fired at the city to-day. 9th— Five monitors are outside the bar this mora-ing. Ten shells were fired at Sumpter. An artillery duel has been kept up for sev-tral hours between Battery Gregg and Sulli-ten's Island.

van's Island.
PATTERSON, N. J., March 15. The Press announces that Colonel McCallum yesterday informed the locomotive builders of the place, that, unless they would proceed at once to furnish the Government with two hundred locomotives, he would have to selze their shops and run them on Government account. The locomotive build ers have promised to comply with the de-

CAIRO, March 15. The steamer Perry from Memphis has ar-ived. She brought up 160 bales cotton. She eports several transactions in cotton at adanced rates. CAIRO, March 15.

Late information from Vicksburg is to the effect that news had been brought in by negroes, that a portion of the Marine Brigade under Capt. Crandall, recently surprised a under Capt. Crandan, recently surprised a rebel camp, twelve miles east of Pt. Gibson, and captured forty-seven prisoners, arms in-cluded, and Capt. Lewis, besides releasing five of our men who had been taken at Big Black a few days before. A large lot of prosions was destroyed by the same party. Lieutenant Fredericks, who escaped from r boats at New Madrid, was recaptured by

Yazoo City has been evacuated. Colonel Coates says our loss in the recent fight is much lighter than at first reported. The buildings from which our force was fired upon ere destroyed. The steamer Minnehaha is hard aground

te Rickman. She is so far out of the ff. Two regiments of veterans, the 8th and 2th Iows, which are on board, have sent to e quartermaster here for another boat.

the quartermaster here for another boat.

Gov. Yates came down to-day on the train
and went down the river on the steamer Mississippi. He goes to Memphis.

On Friday last Forrest, a brother of Gen.
Forrest, and asquad of guerillas, rode past Mr. Jameson's, twelve miles from Memphis, here they observed several men disappear. iately started toward the place when two of the supposed fugitives conerge and ordered the guerillas to halt. One was named Contrigal, a daring robber who had a repeater which he fired. Forces rdered his men to fire, and Contrigal and his companion, Samuel Allen, formerly of Nash-ville, fell dead. Dr. Malone, hearing the firing, ran out of the house and sought rafuge behind a tree, fifty yards from the guerillas. Forrest fired at him, slightly wounding him in the head. The gang then left for the south-

Washington, March 15. It is stated that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have sent to the President and Secretary of War calling for all the cor-respondence in reference to the Florida campaign. It will probably soon be known, therefore, whether the effort to throw the whole responsibility of that digaster on Gon. Gilmore is sustained by the facts.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.
Twenty-three rebel prisoners captured in recent raid on the Peninsula arrived here -day, and 14 arrived yesterday The Gatlin gun was tested to-day by offi-cers of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery at this place, and is pronounced a most effective weapon, throwing 200 shots per minute. The Rossian officers witnessed the experiment and were highly gratified at its success.

New York, March 16.
All the Washington specials agree that the old bill will pass the House to-day. The Herald says it may be so amended as to be

sed in payment of custom dues. Lieut. Col. Sanderson has been sent to Fort Warren.
The Courier Des Etats Unis of this city mentions a report that President Juarez had consented to a transfer of a portion of the State of Sonora to an agent of the Govern-ment of the United States, or at least of an

American company.

The Courier effirms, that it is authorized in case this news should have any foundation, to eclare that no transaction will be recognized by the new government of Mexico, it place subsequent to the evacuation of the city of Mexico by President Juarez.

Washington, March 15.
Col. John Wooly, of Indians, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Baltimore.
The House special committee on the bank-rupt bill have suthorized Mr. Jeacks to report the bill some time since proposed by him. It embraces both the debtor's and creditor's interesting Gen. W. F. Smith was nominated Major-

General in the regular army to fill the place made vacant by General Grant's promotion. It is understood that Gen. Fremont will be assigned to the Department of South Carolina. Gen. Gilmore is to have an active command There is some contradiction here as to the

There is some contradiction here as to the action of the Government in reference to exchanges. The facts are these: Some weeks ago Commissioner Ould notified Gen. Butler that at a certain date he would declare paroled prisoners exchanged, and that he (Butler) might do the same; to which Butler acceded, and issued an order, as suggested by Ould, which was at once countermanded by our Covernment. Butler then made the percentage arrange-

ment, and the Government has stopped that. ment, and the Government has stopped the Notwithstanding semi-official contradiction the plan of exchange adopted by Gen. Butt-has been rejected by the War Department, an exchanges on that basis have been stopped.

If Longstreet is moving, as some say he is, upon Knoxville, he will probably get such hard knocks there that he will forever afterwards write the name of the place Knocks-

THE CROPS .- The Henderson, Ky., Reporter avs of the wheat crop in that section: It gratifies us to state that the wheat in this tion is not injured so badly as at first sup posed. In many places, where it was though wheat was entirely killed by the cold, it coming out again, and promises to yield a coming out again, and promises to yield an average crop. Only in low places is the wheat riously hurt.

The Plymouth, Marshall county, Indians, Republican says of the wheat crop in that Several intelligent farmers in this county, or

whom we have made inquiries the past week concerning the growing wheat crop, say it is badly damaged, and cannot possibly make half a crep. [For the Louisville Journal.

[COPY.] O THE FRIENDS OF FEDERAL PRISONERS NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY. FORTRESS MONROE, March S. 1864. The undersigned, members of the "Board of

The adorsing the house of the house of the light perison, sel that the greatest favor they can confer on heir unfortunate comrades is to call the attention of their friends and families in the orth to the following suggestions: 1st. Boxes should not exceed twelve cubic et, or two feet square and three feet long.

2d. They should invariably be stoutly and securely bound with iron hoops.

3d. Coffee, tes, sugar, flour, tobaccs, and articles of a like character should be put in stout paper or canvass bags.

4th. All perishable articles should be excluded, as tending to injure the remaining

contents.

5th. Under no circumstances should articles of a contraband nature, such as liquors, wines, money, or citizens' clothes, be sent. The prohibition is imperative, and the scrutiny most thorough. Every box in which they are discovered is liable to confiscation. To the friends of the enlisted men, we would most emphatically say, send nothing excepting

In making these recommendations, which has ample storage and facilities for promy sales.

WAREHO US
which has ample storage and facilities for promy sales. would not be understood as charging the Co federate authorities with want of faith or dis-position to carry out their pledges; but, ow-A MAN OF A THOUSAND. son addressed, it is almost an impossibility A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of greminence, discovered, white in the East Indi

son addressed, it is almost an impositority to secure the delivery of any packages. (Signed) JAMES L. SANDERSON, Lient. Col. and C. S. lat A. C. (Signed) ALEX. VON SCHRODER, Lient. Col., A. I. G. 14th A. C. (Signed) S. M. ARCHER, Lieut. Col. 17th Iowa Infantry.

MARRIED. At the Walnut street Methodist Church, on Tues-lay morning, by Rev. J. W. Brush, Mr. James Carr to Miss Julia Thomson.

n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia DIED. At his residence, in Daviesz county, Ky., en Sat-ay, March 5, 1864, in the 63d year of his age, Color LCERNON S. THRUSTON. ALGERNON S. THRUSTON.

On Saturday night, the 12th inst., Mrs. ELIZAN WEATHERFORD, widow of the late Dr. Hardin Weatherford, deceased, in the 80th year of her age. In this city. on the 1th instant, Mrs. Mary sample, aged 23 years and 1 month, of disease of ungs, after a painful illness. At Your Own Home.

THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOL.

LAES WEEKLY. No utensils required excess
those found in every household—profits 100 per centdemand staple as flort. It is the greatest discovery
of the age. F-II particulars sent on receipt of two
stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNEQ
BEOWN, No. 74 Bleeker st., Now York. The friends, nor are they few, of Edward J Shen An may no, bid peace to his sout. If a course is run far from friends and home, the exile breathest his has no Saturd-y, the 12th, on board the Grey Eagle, com-ing from Paducab. Ist year of her age.

At the residence of George D. Prentice, Esq., Marc tth. PRENTICE, Infant son of Z. L. and Hattie F

In Simpsonville, Ky., at the residence of W. McDoweil, on the 25th of February, 1864, John Maddox, in the 90th year of his age. FAMILY HAND-LOOM In this city, March 15, at 20 minutes past 12 A. E. Rev. James H. Owen, paster of the Shelby street ! E. Church, aged 35 years, 1 month, and 14 d.ys. Now in operation at J. D. Bondurant's Seedst Weaves from 15 to 20 yards per day. A GENERAL REBELLION.

The public has rebelled against cauterising Hair Dye Fashion has foresworn them. A segacious commun ly has adopted in their stead CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. and for these rasons: It embrowns and blackens the hair, not the skin. It is a vegetable emolient, not a burning fluid. It does not boriesque nature with blooming metallic tinges, but produces her own living luce. Its cooling effect is lasting. It defies detection. Its results are uniform. It never fails. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor Home, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. m5 cod&cowlm

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HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM This is the most delightful and extraordinary arti-cle ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beanty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the d tingue appearance so inviting in the city belie of fash-It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness ers. It is what every lady should have. Sold every

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